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Letter dated 25 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Group at the United Nations, to transmit herewith the text of the final communiqué (annex I), the Sana'a Declaration (annex II), and the resolutions (annexes III-XII), adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its thirty-second session, held at Sana'a from 28 to 30 June 2005.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 (p), 61, 62, 65, 68, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 146, 147, 148 and 163 and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdullah M. **Alsaidi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annexes to the letter dated 25 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

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Annex I

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ
OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
21-23 JUMADA AL-UWLA 1426H
(28-30 JUNE 2005)

1. At the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Yemen, the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (*Session of Integration and Development*), was held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, on 21-23 Jumada I 1426H (28-30 June 2005).

2. The Conference was opened with a recitation of verses from the Holy Quran. His Excellency Abdullah Gul, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the 31st ICFM delivered a speech in which he referred to the most important challenges facing the Islamic World. He stressed the wish of the people of the Islamic Ummah to achieve peace. He also referred to the most outstanding efforts which have been exerted during the chairmanship of Turkey of the 31st Session of the ICFM. He expressed his confidence that such positive efforts will continue in the forthcoming phase.

3. The inaugural session was addressed by H.E. Hamid Albar, Foreign Minister of Malaysia, representing the Chair of the 10th Islamic Summit. He reiterated the objectives of the Islamic Ummah of realizing peace, combating poverty and backwardness in their respective countries and confronting the policies of double standards. He stressed the need for the Islamic World to constitute a prominent economic power which is committed to the morals of Islam in the international arena.

4. H.E. Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference delivered a speech in which he addressed the most important issues of the Islamic Ummah and focused on the necessity of reforming the OIC to enable it to tackle such issues. Afterwards His Excellency the Secretary-General and Their Excellencies the Assistant Secretaries General, representing the geographical groups, took the oath of office.

5. The Conference listened to the speech of H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, which was delivered by H.E. Abdul Qadir Bajammal, the Prime Minister (Annex – Text of the Speech).

6. In conformity with the recommendation of the Senior Officials' Meeting, the Conference unanimously elected H.E. Dr. Abu Bakr Al Qirabi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen, as Chairman of the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It approved the composition of the Bureau as follows: Republic of Gambia, the State of Palestine and the Republic of Azerbaijan as Vice Chairs, and the Republic of Turkey as Rapporteur.

7. The Conference adopted the report of the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) Preparatory to the current session held in Jeddah from 21 to 23 Jumada I 1426H (30 April-2 May 2005). The Conference adopted the Draft Agenda and Work Program that the SOM submitted to it, as well as the reports of the Islamic Committee on Economic and Cultural Affairs and the Financial Committee.

8. The inaugural session was addressed by the representative of the UN Secretary-General who expressed his wish to continue cooperation, between the OIC and the organizations of the UN in order to preserve international peace and security.

9. After considering the reports of the Secretary-General and in light of the brilliant statements made and the constructive discussions that took place among the Ministers and Heads of Delegations at the Plenary Session and in the Committees, the Conference adopted a number of resolutions as follows:

10. The Conference reiterated that the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the central cause of the Islamic World and stressed the necessity of countering the perils of judaization to which the sacred city is subjected as a consequence of the policies and measures carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at isolating Al-Quds Al-Sharif from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories by building the racist-separation wall, confiscating lands, demolishing houses and expanding colonies around the holy city. The Conference invited the Member States to support and strengthen the potential of the steadfastness of Palestinian cities in the occupied city of Al-Quds.

11. The Conference affirmed its full support and backing for the Palestinian people in strengthening their national unity and unifying their internal front; and expressed its support for the Palestinian national dialogue efforts and for its steadfastness in the face of the practices of Israeli occupation authorities

12. The Conference constituted an Islamic Ministerial Committee headed by the Kingdom of Morocco in its capacity as Chair of Al-Quds Committee, and membership of Malaysia, Chair of the 10th Islamic Summit; Senegal, Chair of the next Islamic Summit; Republic of Turkey, Chair of the 31st ICFM; Republic of Yemen, Chair of the 32nd ICFM; the State of Palestine and the General Secretariat of the OIC. This Committee shall carry out contact with the European Union, USA, the Russian Federation, the UN Secretary-General, the Members of the Security Council and the Vatican in order to state the dangers which threaten the holy city and to seek implementation of the UN resolutions on the occupied city of Al-Quds.

13. The Conference affirmed the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of the A
Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Eastern Al-Quds, the occupied Syrian G
the other occupied Lebanese territories.

14. The Conference affirmed the necessity of reaching a just solution to the Palestinian iss
its aspects on the basis of international law and legitimacy and the terms of reference agre
embodied in the relevant UN resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the inadmissi
acquisition of others' territory by force, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Roadmap, such as t
the Palestinian people to achieve their national independence and exercise their sovereignty
Palestinian State and its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

15. The Conference affirmed the illegality of the Israeli laws and practices in Eastern A
aimed at annexing, judaizing and changing the demographic constitution of the city. It re
States and international institutions and bodies to abide by international resolutions on the Ci
Quds as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, and called
also to not participate in any meeting or activity that serves Israel's objectives in establis
occupation and annexation of the Holy City.

16. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity of finding a just solution to the prol
Palestinian refugees in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, particula
General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948), and reiterated its rejection of all forms of resettleme

17. The Conference called upon the QUARTET to resume serious work in order to achi
and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with the Roadmap and the Ara
Initiative, and to affirm that any Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip and parts of Northern We
should be complete and a step toward full Israeli withdrawal to the line of 1967, under the R
and a first step toward its implementation, which will require similar steps to be taken all
West Bank. The Conference emphasized the Palestinian territorial unity and integrity, in
Eastern Al-Quds, rejected any changes in the legal status of only a part of this territory, exclu
option of a State with temporary borders, and stressed, on the other hand, the need to agree
final form of comprehensive resolution and settlement.

18. The Conference affirmed its condemnation of Israel for continuing to colonize the Pal
territories through all forms of settlement activity, and requested the UN Security Council
toward their immediate ending and prohibition and to remove the existing Israeli settlem
accordance with UNSC Resolution 465 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of
The Conference called on the UN Security Council also to reinvigorate the International supe
and Monitoring Committee in order to prevent settlement in al-Quds and the occupied Arab te
in accordance with UNSC Resolution 446.

19. The Conference called on the Member States to commemorate the criminal attempt
down the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and to dedicate the twenty-first of August every year as the
Islamic Solidarity with Al-Quds and Palestine.

20. The Conference requested the international community to counter the construction of the wall and its damaging impacts on the Palestinian people and their land, waters and borders, and the need to stop the construction of the wall and removing the existing parts thereof. It invited all States of the world to impose punitive measures against the bodies and companies contributing to the construction of the wall and against settlers, settlement products and all those making profit of any settlement activity on the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds, in implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the UN General Assembly Resolution ES-10/15.

21. The Conference condemned Israel for the excavation works around and beneath the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque and for willfully destroying cultural and heritage sites in Al Quds, Nablus and Al-Khaleel (Hebron), and commended the initiative of the Director General of UNESCO concerning the preservation of the historical heritage of the city of Al Quds. In this regard, resolved to coordinate between the OIC General Secretariat and UNESCO, and invited the Member States to support this initiative and help implement it.

22. The Conference strongly condemned the continuous threats against Islamic and Christian holy places, particularly the threats to storm and damage the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque; and held Israel, as the "occupying power", fully responsible for the consequences of these aggressions, particularly as they happen under the guise and protection of Israeli occupation forces. It condemned terrorism exercised by settler gangs against Palestinian civilians and peace activists.

23. The Conference affirmed its firm support and backing for the Syrian Arab Republic's demand and right to restore the totality of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, on the basis of the peace process and the resolutions of international legitimacy, building on what has been accomplished in post-1991 Madrid Conference negotiations. It reaffirmed the previous Islamic resolutions which reject all the actions taken by the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at changing the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, considering these actions null and void and a violation to international agreements and to UN Charter and resolutions.

24. The Conference reaffirmed its support for Lebanon in its efforts to complete the liberation of all its territories up to the internationally recognized borders, and in its demands to release Lebanese prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons. Also demanded the UN Security Council to act toward preventing the repeated Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty in land, air and sea, and to force Israel to pay damages for all the losses sustained by the Lebanese territories as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. It supported Lebanon in its demands for the removal of the mines left behind by the Israeli occupation, as Israel is responsible for laying and removing these mines, and for the need to hand over full mine location maps. It also supported the inalienable rights of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with the international law, condemned Israel's designs on these waters, and held Israel responsible for any action that would infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence, safety of its people and integrity of its territories.

25. The Conference adopted the recommendations of the Eighth Conference of the Liaison Officers of Islamic Regional Offices of Boycott of Israel, which was held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Jeddah from 14 to 16 March 2005.

26. The Conference strongly reaffirmed its keenness on Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity and political independence and to be ruled by its own people through a broad-based, all-inclusive and fully representative government, in conformity with a nationally endorsed permanent constitution. While welcoming all the recent political developments, the Conference emphasized the importance of international support for the security, stability, political transition, national reconciliation, rehabilitation and economic reconstruction of Iraq during its ongoing crucial transitional period.

27. The Conference emphasized the right of the Iraqi to freely determine their future as well as to exercise full control over their natural and financial resources. It called on the Iraqis to maintain peaceful co-existence with their neighbouring states. The Conference requested all States not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq or allow any entity to infiltrate across their borders to carry out activities against Iraq.

28. The Conference expressed its firm support for the rightful cause of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots; reiterated its decision to put an end within the context of the call made by the UN Secretary-General in his Report of 28 May 2004 as well as the previous OIC Resolutions to the unjust isolation of Turkish Cypriots and strongly called upon the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end this isolation. Recalling that the UN Plan aimed to establish a new state of affairs in Cyprus in the form of a new bi-zonal partnership with two equal constituent states, it acknowledged that neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other and that the Greek Cypriots do not represent the Turkish Cypriots. Through the resolution it adopted by consensus, the Conference once again urged the Member States to closely associate with the Turkish Cypriots and to increase and expand their relations in all fields; encouraged the Member States to exchange high-level visits with the Turkish Cypriot side. The Conference also urged the Member States to inform the Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of the OIC Resolutions and in particular Resolution No. 2-31/P.

29. The Conference reiterated its determination to preserve Somalia's unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. While welcoming the formation of the Transitional Somali Government, it called upon all Somali sides to fully support the establishment of the three state structures of legislature, executive and judiciary. The Conference urged all states, particularly neighbouring states, to respect the sovereignty of Somalia and refrain from interfering in its internal affairs. It also called upon the international community to extend urgent financial support to the Transitional Somali Government so as to enable it to consolidate security and stability, complete national reconciliation and establish the remaining basic structures for a central government.

30. The Conference reaffirmed its support to the people of Jammu and Kashmir for their legitimate right to self-determination, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions. It called for respect of the human rights of the Kashmiri people and the ending of their continuous violations, and urged India to allow international human rights organizations to verify the conditions of human rights in Indian-occupied Kashmir.

31. The Conference expressed its strong support to the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India, which envisages a peaceful settlement of all disputes through the "Composite Dialogue" being pursued by the two countries. It appreciated Pakistan's commitment to the ongoing Composite Dialogue process with India. The Conference called for the dialogue process to be purposeful and result-orientated and lead to a just settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, thus, ensuring durable peace in the region.

32. The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir. It also took note of the memorandum presented by the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to the Contact Group and reaffirmed the OIC's commitment to promote a just and peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

33. The Conference welcomed the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and expressed its support for the presidential elections which were held in October 2004 and which led to the establishment of a standing Afghan government representing the totality of the Afghan people seeking to achieve security, stability and comprehensive and sustainable development.

34. The Conference requested the Member States that have pledged donations to the Assistance Fund for the Afghan people to remit the said donations in order to strengthen the Fund's resources to help it achieve its noble humanitarian goals for which it was established.

35. The Conference appealed to the international community to provide the assistance it pledged to Afghanistan during the Tokyo Donor Conference held in January 2002 and the Berlin Donor Conference held on 31 March and 1 April 2004.

36. The Conference emphasized its full solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan in laying the foundations of peace and stability all over the country, to achieve national reconciliation, and to defend its sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity. It requested Eritrea to respect the rights of neighbourliness and stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Sudan.

37. The Conference commended the Sudanese government and the SPLM for honouring their international commitments by signing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and called on the international community to honour its commitments in the Oslo Conference for Reconstruction of The Sudan with a view to establishing the foundations of peace in the country. It called on the General Secretariat to speedily implement the resolution of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference on the Establishment of a Fund for the Reconstruction and Development of War-Stricken Regions in the Sudan. It also urged Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and financing institutions of Member States to contribute to the Fund. The Conference also called on the Member States to provide urgent assistance to The Sudan in order to support its efforts aimed at addressing the humanitarian situation in Darfur.

38. The Conference decided to support the African Union's efforts to end the dispute in Darfur, and stressed the OIC's readiness to contribute to these efforts. The Conference hailed the cooperation of the Government of the Sudan with the United Nations and the African Union in addressing the

humanitarian and security situation in Darfur. It also commended the peaceful efforts of the Sudanese government and its willingness to find a peaceful solution to the dispute in Darfur. The Conference welcomed the resumption of negotiations in Abuja between the Sudanese government and armed movements in the province.

39. The Conference emphasized the need to strengthen dialogue, cooperation and confidence among OIC Member States, adopted the relevant principles and guidelines, and mandated the General Secretariat and an intergovernmental group of experts to formulate a Code of Conduct on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the Member States. It called for the development of cooperation and coordination and consultation and for the adoption of a unified stand in international fora.

40. The Conference reiterated its condemnation of the continuing aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which constitutes a blatant violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. It called for total, unconditional, and immediate withdrawal of the Armenian forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. The Conference supported the efforts of Azerbaijan to build on the results of the meetings held within the framework of the Prague process on the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

41. The Conference reiterated its determination to support the efforts of the Government of Azerbaijan aimed at removing the obstacles to the peace process, which have emerged as a result of the illegal activities of Armenia carried out in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, such as the transfer of settlers of Armenian nationality, practices of artificial geographic, cultural, and demographic alterations, illicit economic activity, and exploitation of natural resources in those occupied territories. The Conference urged all Member States to continue strengthening their solidarity with the people of Azerbaijan and to extend their full support to its endeavors aimed at utilizing the potential of the United Nations, including through the cooperation of the latter with relevant regional international organizations, to achieve soonest restoration of complete sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.

42. The Conference reaffirmed the need for total nuclear disarmament and for the destruction of weapons of mass destruction. It called on Member States to actively take part in all related international initiatives and conferences. It called on all Member States to ratify fair and non-discriminatory international conventions and to encourage the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones. It strongly condemned Israel for developing nuclear weapons and persistently refusing to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency access to its nuclear facilities in contravention of all international agreements on nuclear proliferation.

43. The Conference expressed concern over the proliferation of light and small-caliber weapons and the manufacturing, use and trafficking of anti-personnel mines since such activities hamper economic development and lead to instability, insecurity and internecine conflicts in Member States.

44. The Conference emphasized that the important question of reform and expansion of the UN Security Council continues to be the primary preoccupation of the UN membership, including all OIC member states. It, therefore, called on its Member States to actively and effectively take part in the UN reform process, in accordance with the relevant declarations and statements issued by the OIC.

45. The Conference reiterated its support for a comprehensive reform of the Security Council, in order to make it more broadly representative, transparent and accountable as well as to enhance the legitimacy of its decisions and its effectiveness.

46. The Conference highlighted that in the current era of regional blocks, the OIC is the largest institution after the United Nations, which brings together 57 Muslim states and almost one-fifth of Mankind. Keeping in view the significant demographic and political weight of the Muslim world, the reform of the Security Council also bears particular importance, not only from the perspective of increased efficiency, but also to ensure the representation of the main forms of civilization, including the adequate representation of the Muslim world in any category of an expanded Security Council.

47. The Conference reiterated its condemnation of unilateral economic measures and attempts to impose economic sanctions on Member States. It expressed solidarity with Member States that are affected by such unilateral sanctions and requested that they be lifted immediately.

48. The Conference reiterated the necessity of paying due attention to the final lifting of the embargo against the Libyan people and compensating them for the losses resulting from the application of Security Council Resolutions 848/93 and 883/99. It demanded the release of the Libyan citizen and political hostage Abdul Baset El-Migrahi.

49. The Conference, while recognizing the inalienable right of all member states to develop their nuclear capabilities for peaceful purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Statute of the IAEA, welcomed the continued cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA in order to peacefully resolve all remaining outstanding issues.

50. The Conference expressed satisfaction with the major developmental and humanitarian activities of the OIC Funds in Bosnia Herzegovina, Afghanistan and Sierra Leone in furtherance of the spirit of solidarity and cooperation within the Ummah. It urged Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to support the Funds and make use of them when it comes to implementing their projects meant for the above-mentioned countries.

51. The Conference appreciated the efforts exerted by the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons and for fulfilling the role entrusted to it. It hoped that the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference later this year will consider and adopt the Commission's recommendations so as to enable both the Secretary-General and the OIC Member States to faithfully and expeditiously implement them.

52. The Conference commended the close cooperation between the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the High Commission for Refugees concerning the

preparation for the Ministerial Conference on the Problem of Refugees in the Muslim World, and urged Member States, humanitarian organizations and specialized institutions to contribute to covering the costs of the conference to ensure its success.

53. The Conference called on all states to respect the rights of Muslim minorities in non-Member States, not to infringe upon their freedom and religious belief or subject them to detention or tyrannical imprisonment, and, when tackling "terrorism", to give them fair trial so as to defend themselves.

54. The Conference stressed that the discriminatory measures directed against many charitable societies and Islamic relief organizations throughout the world, and which have led to the suspension of their activities in many countries, are not related to combating terrorism. It called for those measures to be abolished so that extension of assistance and relief to needy Muslims in the world can continue.

55. The Conference called for coordination of efforts of the Muslim world and of the international community to discuss the problem of Islamic charitable societies and consider the possibility of organizing an international conference in collaboration with the United Nations to find solutions to the problems and difficulties currently hampering their work.

56. The Conference called on Member States to support economic and social development directions, to encourage Islamic savings and investment institutions, particularly in non-OIC Member States with Muslim minorities, to pay close attention to developing Islamic groups and institutions, and to introduce contemporary sciences in their educational curricular.

57. The Conference called on the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to preserve the gains of the Peace Agreement signed and move on to the full implementation of this Agreement, particularly the items on representation of the Autonomous Region in the Philippines government, in the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the Judicial and Bar Council, and to implement the aspect concerned with the establishment of an Islamic banking unit in the Philippines Central Bank (PSB) so as to finance and develop the Muslim Mindanao Autonomous Region so that the Autonomous Region would gain financial and administrative independence stipulated in the Peace Agreement.

58. The Conference adopted the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee of Eight on the Question of Muslims in southern Philippines, which met alongside the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM). The recommendations, inter alia, urged the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to take additional steps to implement the 1996 Peace Agreement; and provided also for dispatching a delegation to be constituted from the committee and the General Secretariat to southern Philippines in order to take stock of conditions there, assess progress so far, and help surmount existing difficulties.

59. The Conference, while reiterating its commitment towards Muslims in Non-OIC Member States, stressed that the Turkish Muslim Community in Western Thrace in Greece is an integral part

of the Islamic World. In this context, it called for an end to the harassment of the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini. The Conference also stressed that the interests, rights and ethnic identity of the Muslim minority in Western Thrace should be respected and upheld.

60. The Conference welcomed the positive outcome of the visit of the OIC delegation headed by Ambassador Sayed K. El Masry to Thailand between 2-13 June 2005 to observe the situation in the three southern provinces of Thailand as well as the livelihood of the Thai Muslims as reflected in the report of the mission and the Joint Press Statement issued during the visit.

61. The Conference, noting that the situation in the southern part of Thailand was not a religious conflict, was of the view that the constructive results of the mission provided a basis for further dialogue and cooperation between the OIC and the Thai Government to support the latter's effort to achieve a peaceful settlement to the consequences of the unfortunate incidents in the three southern provinces of Thailand as well as to enhance the well-being of the Thai Muslim community as a whole. The Conference requested the Secretary-General of the OIC to work in close collaboration with the Thai Government in this regard, and report thereon to the next ICFM.

62. The Conference urged the Government of Myanmar to stop its killing, displacement and forced emigration of Arakan Muslims and its continuous attempt to obliterate their Islamic culture and identity. It requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of sending a delegation to visit Myanmar neighbouring countries and the ASEAN countries to discuss this issue and find ways to stop the tyrannical and barbaric acts perpetrated against Arakan Muslims in Myanmar. The Conference also urged the Government of Myanmar to review its policies towards its Muslim citizens and to repeal the discriminatory laws against them, since they contravene human rights and human dignity.

63. The Conference emphasized the importance of following up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and endorsed the draft Rights of the Child in Islam. It called on the Intergovernmental Group of Experts concerned to continue its work and to commence the formulation of other Islamic charters on Human Rights, to take the form of (covenants) each of which would fully address one or more issues in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration, starting with the preparation of a covenant to combat racial discrimination. It also called on the sub-committee that is assigned to draft international covenants on human rights in Islam to continue its work.

64. The Conference called on Member States to continue the existing positive coordination and cooperation among them in the field of human rights, especially at international conferences and meetings on the issue in order to strengthen Islamic solidarity and counter any attempt to use human rights as a means of exerting political pressure on Member States. The Conference also supported the efforts exerted by the OIC group in Geneva on issues of concern, especially those related to human rights.

65. The Conference, conscious that terrorism and the fight against it are certainly among the most important contemporary issues, especially in the Muslim world, strongly appealed to the Member States that the 13 member OIC Ministerial Committee chaired by Malaysia may resume its activities as soon as possible to adopt its plan of action.

66. The Conference commended the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General to tackle the campaigns against Islam and Muslims in various Western media organs trying to distort the image of Islam and Muslims in the world.

67. The Conference called on Member States to contribute to the resources of the Islamic Programme for Development of Information and Communication (PIDIC) which is aimed at upgrading the media of countries in need of such modernization so that these media can assume their role in promoting the causes of the Islamic Ummah by allocating funds to finance projects submitted by information institutions. It also requested the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF), at its next session, to consider extending financial assistance to projects submitted under the Islamic Programme for Development of Information and Communication (PIDIC).

68. The Conference called on Member States to pay their annual contributions and arrears to the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and the Islamic Broadcasting Organization's (ISBO) budgets to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities. It urged Member States to support IINA with editorial and technical staff, as well as with news and information about Islamic activities and development programmes so that its objectives of service to the Islamic media can be achieved.

69. The Conference emphasized the importance of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society to be held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005, following the first phase held in Geneva in December 2003, and the importance of integrating the two phases of this Summit as interrelated stages in the examination of optimal ways to bridge the digital gap between developing countries and industrial ones. It called on Member States to participate actively in the preparatory work for the second stage of this Summit and to prepare an effective partnership plan to establish a balanced information society. It also urged the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the 6th ICIM to prepare a draft information society charter and plan of action to be submitted on behalf of Member States at the second phase of the World Summit on Information Society.

70. The Conference affirmed the pivotal role played by the private sector and civil society in formulating visions and developing practical resolutions in order to bridge the digital gap, and urged all governmental and civil parties in the Member States to contribute actively in defining the trends and themes of the Tunis Summit.

71. The Conference called on the international community to take appropriate measures to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared by all countries on an equitable basis so as to ensure balanced advantages and obligations of developing countries, including OIC Member States. It also called upon the developed countries for further liberalization and increased access of products and services of the developing countries.

72. The Conference called on Member States to increase their share of world trade by enhancing their competitiveness at the international level. It further underscored the fundamental importance of expanding intra-OIC trade.

73. The Conference called for speedy accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) underlining that no political consideration should impede this process. It rejected all attempts to include non-trade issues, such as labour and environmental standards, into the working programme of WTO, or to link such issues with trade deals. It also reiterated its appeal to the WTO to strengthen the development dimension in the various multilateral trade agreements through a wide range of measures, including the application of the provisions on special and preferential treatment for the developing countries and due consideration to the special needs of Least Developed Countries.

74. The Conference noted with dismay the lack of progress in the Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Cancun, Mexico, in September 2003 and called for immediate resumption of the trade negotiations under the auspices of WTO.

75. The Conference called on the international community to put an end to agricultural subsidies, which penalize the producers of developing countries. It underlined the necessity of taking all possible measures within OIC to support the least-developed cotton-producing countries in their legitimate demand of securing greater added value in the processing of this project. It also expressed its appreciation to the Government of Burkina Faso, the OIC General Secretariat, IDB and ICDT for successfully organizing the Forum on "Energizing Trade and Investment in the Cotton Sector of OIC Member States" on 18-19 April, 2005 in Ouagadougou.

76. The Conference expressed its support for the initiatives taken to ensure promotion of the basic products of the Member States with a view to increasing the added value of these products as well as the revenues of producers.

77. The Conference stressed the importance of developing an orderly and strengthened international financial system with a view to addressing the fundamental weaknesses of the present system and stemming possible repercussions of any future financial crises.

78. The Conference commended the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) for its key role in strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among Member States. It also appreciated the commendable stewardship of H.E. Mr. Ahmet Necdet Sezer, the President of the Republic of Turkey and the Chairman of the COMCEC.

79. The Conference appreciated the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Turkey in its capacity as the Chair of COMCEC in holding the high-level ministerial meeting focusing on promotion of intra-OIC trade and investment which was held concurrently with the 20th Session of COMCEC on 23-27 November 2004 to commensurate the 20th anniversary of COMCEC.

80. The Conference stressed the urgency of accelerating the implementation of the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States. It took note, in this connection, of the approval of COMCEC of the six project proposals made by the Republic of Turkey as well as designation of some of the subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions of OIC to coordinate the work needed for implementation of these projects.

81. The Conference, welcoming the entry into force of the Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System among the OIC Member States and the formation of the Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC), noted with appreciation the results of the First Round of trade negotiations among the participating countries held during the period from April 2004 to April 2005 in Antalya, Turkey and urged the participating states to give due consideration to the Draft Protocol on the Preferential Tariff Scheme with a view to finalizing it for signature during the 21st Session of COMCEC in November, 2005. It also thanked the Republic of Turkey for hosting the First Round of Trade Negotiation under the Agreement.

82. The Conference renewed its appeal to the international community to fully and expeditiously implement the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 adopted by the Third UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels in May 2001. It also endorsed the Cotonou Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries, held in Cotonou, Benin in August 2002.

83. The Conference expressed concern over the widespread poverty in the LDCs leading to their marginalization in the global economy. It further reaffirmed the common objective of Member States of eradicating poverty before the end of the next decade and the need for incorporating Micro Credit Programmes in the strategy for poverty eradication.

84. The Conference renewed its call to the international community to significantly reduce the indebtedness of the African countries and secure fresh flow of substantial funds on easy terms to these countries.

85. The Conference called for effective implementation of the OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme for the Sahel and for providing assistance to the Inter-governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought control in the Sahel (CILSS).

86. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the debt relief initiative for the Heavy Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) and called for its accelerated implementation in order to enable more eligible countries to benefit from the initiative and welcomed, in this connection, the decision adopted recently by the G8 at its 10-11 June 2005 meeting to write off debt owed to the World Bank, IMF and African Development Bank beneficiary of which are mostly African LDCs.

87. The Conference welcomed the initiative of Malaysia to establish a Capacity Building Programme aimed at poverty alleviation in less-developed and low-income countries and welcomed the launching of the Programme on 29th March, 2005 in Kuala Lumpur by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dato Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, with three pilot projects having been identified for implementation in the first phase, one each in Bangladesh, Mauritania and Sierra Leone.

88. The Conference stressed the role of the private sector in providing impetus to intra-OIC economic and commercial cooperation and further emphasized the role of the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the industrial development of Member States. It noted in this connection the progress made by the OIC Task Force on SMEs in working on a strategy for development of SMEs.

89. The Conference commended the role of the Islamic Development Bank Group in supporting development programmes in Member States and invited the latter to make full use of the various services offered by the Group.

90. The Conference commended the role played by the subsidiary organs and the affiliated institutions of the OIC, active in economic and commercial fields, namely the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Organization of the Islamic Shipowners' Association and called on Member States to support their activities.

91. The Conference called for the implementation of the Kuala Lumpur Programme of Action for the Development and Promotion of Tourism in the OIC Member States as adopted by the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism held in Kuala Lumpur in October 2001 and endorsed by the Third Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers held in Riyadh in October 2002. It also thanked the Republic of Senegal for hosting the Fourth Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers on 28-30 March, 2005 in Dakar.

92. The Conference condemned the acts of demolition and destruction of Palestinian houses, institutions, facilities and lands causing severe losses to the Palestinian economy and expressed its deep concern over the disastrous economic repercussions of these ongoing aggressive practices of the Israeli government and called for their immediate cessation. It also appealed for assistance to the Palestinian people to help them rebuild their national economy and strengthen their national institutions; and establish their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It reiterated its commendation in this connection of the initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the creation of two funds to support Palestine with its donation of USD250 million to them and called for financial support to these funds.

93. The Conference strongly condemned Israeli practices and their impacts on the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories, and the formerly occupied Lebanese territories, and stressed the need for cooperation and adoption of effective measures to protect the environment which is essential for the sustainable development of the Member States.

94. The Conference took note of the programmes and the deliberations held during the Second Meeting of the Consultative Council for Implementation of the Strategy for Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries.

95. The Conference reaffirmed the need to share science and technology among Member States and to harness them for peaceful purposes for the good of humanity and for the socio-economic development of Member States.

96. The Conference welcomed the establishment of an ISESCO Center for the Development of Scientific Research and urged the Member States to support it.

97. The Conference commended the activities of COMSTECH and ISESCO for their efforts in the service of the Islamic Ummah and called for their support.

98. The Conference praised the activities of Islamic University of Technology (IUT) in Dhaka and urged it to continue its efforts to mobilize the human resources that the Member States need in the field of science and technology. It urged the Member States to lend financial assistance to Islamic University of Technology (IUT).

99. The Conference discussed and adopted the resolutions adopted by the Second Session of the Islamic Conference of Postgraduate Education and Scientific Research Ministers (ICPEM), which was held in Libya in October 2003.

100. The Conference discussed and adopted the resolutions adopted by the First Session of the Islamic Conference of Science and Technology Ministers (ICSTM) for industrial development, which was held in Kuala Lumpur from 7 to 10 October 2003, and welcomed the 1441 Hijri Vision.

101. The Conference commended the report of the First Meeting of the OIC Working Group on the 1441 Hijri Vision and urged all the Member States to lend full support to the 1441 Hijri Vision in letter and spirit so as to make science and technology more established and entrenched in order to usher in an era of prosperity in the OIC countries.

102. The Conference endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers (ICCM), Algeria, December 2004, and the reports which were adopted by earlier sessions of the Consultative Council for the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World.

103. The Conference welcomed the establishment of the Islamic Group in UNESCO and urged this group to convene regular meetings at the level of ambassadors and experts with the aim of coordinating the positions of the Member States on issues of common interest to the Islamic world, particularly on the International Convention on Cultural Diversity, which is expected to be completed in 2005.

104. The Conference called on the Member States to support the activities of the Islamic Conference of Youth Form (ICYF) for dialogue and cooperation and to encourage their youth organizations to participate effectively and contribute to the work of this forum, which is working to achieve the intellectual development and solidarity of the youth of OIC countries. The Conference decided to grant affiliated status to the Islamic Conference of Youth Form (ICYF) without any financial obligations on the General Secretariat.

105. The Conference entrusted the General Secretariat in coordination with the governments of the Member States to support the direct and continuous relations between Muslim women's associations in the Member States and to cooperate with existing international Muslim women's organizations in Islamic countries.

106. The Conference commended the existing fruitful and continuous cooperation between the OIC Member States, the OIC General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for the survival, protection, and development of the child all over the world.

107. The Conference strongly affirmed its commitment to the eradication of polio in all the OIC Member States so as to enable them to contribute effectively to achieving the objective of the international programme to eradicate poliomyelitis.

108. The Conference commissioned the Secretary-General to identify adequate modalities to establish effective cooperation between the OIC, ISESCO, and the World Health Organization (WHO) and to ensure the effective participation of the OIC in the meetings of the WHO.

109. The Conference urged the Member States and Islamic organizations and personalities on the need to contribute to the Waqfs of the two Islamic universities of Niger and Uganda. It urged donor institutions and bodies to redouble their efforts to achieve this objective and commissioned the Secretary-General and the Board of Trustees to work in this direction in order to secure adequate funds for this Waqf.

110. The Conference commended once again the support extended by the Government of The Sudan to the budget of the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum in order to enable it to assume its role in an optimal manner and its contribution to resolving the Institute's financial crisis.

111. The Conference recommended all forms of material and academic support and assistance to be extended to Palestinian universities so as to enable them to exercise their national educational role.

112. The Conference called on the Member States to lend the necessary support to secure the financial needs to develop the educational process in the occupied territories, generally, and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly, in view of the difficulties faced by the educational process in the city of Al-Quds as a result of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities, including imposing its educational curricula and closing down schools that are outside their jurisdiction.

113. The Conference requested the Member States to coordinate and intensify their efforts in the various international forums in order to prevent the implementation of the Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil; allow Muslim worshippers to enter the mosque; and preserve the Ibrahimi Haram as a Muslim mosque, just as it has always been throughout the centuries.

114. The Conference welcomed the project planned by the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) to organize an "expanded cultural week of Islamic countries" on the occasion of IRCICA's 25th anniversary focusing on the cultures, arts, and handicrafts of the OIC Member States. The cultural week is to be held alongside the 21st Session of the OIC Standing Committee for Commercial and Economic Cooperation (COMCEC), which is to be held under the chairmanship of H.E. President Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey in the autumn of 2005. The

Conference called on all the Member States to participate in the series of cultural events covered in this cultural week.

115. The Conference welcomed with appreciation IRCICA's project to devote a new creative and large-scale event to be marked by the creation of "the Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Award to preserve the Islamic civilizational heritage" and to be implemented on a regular basis through an international competition that is sponsored by IRCICA from its budget. The first edition will bear the title "the Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Award to preserve the Islamic urban heritage" and will be implemented in 2005-2006.

116. The Conference commended the excellent standard of scientific publications issued by the Islamic Fiqh Academy and the subjects and studies covered therein, which meet the needs and aspirations of the Islamic Ummah in facing all civilizational, intellectual, and scientific challenges.

117. The Conference called on the Board of Trustees of the ISF Waqf and the committee for the development of resources to redouble its efforts to ensure a better diversification of the investment portfolios of the Waqf funds through investment opportunities and in accordance with Islamic Sharia.

118. The Conference called on the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF) to continue to lend assistance to cultural, Islamic and educational projects in the Islamic world, while paying attention to projects established by Islamic summit and foreign ministerial conferences.

119. The Conference took note of the report of the Chairman of the ISF Permanent Council on the activities of the ISF and its Waqf and expressed its appreciation to the Member States which made donations to the ISF and its Waqf, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the State of Qatar. The Conference requested all the Member States to commit themselves to making annual voluntary donations to the ISF budget and called on the Member States to contribute to the capital of the ISF Waqf.

120. The Conference adopted a resolution on Caring for the Tsunami Child Victims and expressed thanks to the States which gave donations to make this noble humanitarian work a success. The Conference urged the Islamic States and the institutions of the civil society in the Islamic world to continue to support sponsoring these children victims in the framework of the OIC Alliance for the Rescue of Child Victims of the Tsunami.

121. The Conference affirmed its support to the initiative of the Secretary-General to organize a voluntary donations campaign through the mass media aimed at ensuring the necessary potentials to continue caring for the Tsunami child victims, and providing funds for the OIC to enable it to extend assistance and relief to face natural disasters which may afflict Islamic countries and communities.

122. The Conference exhorted all the Member States and humanitarian and charitable institutions and organizations to quickly respond to the appeal made by the Republic of Niger and to dispatch relief assistance to this country as it is facing a serious humanitarian disaster due to the drought and

famine that have struck there, claiming the lives of many citizens, particularly children and the elderly.

123. The Conference commended the reports submitted by ISESCO on its efforts in the areas of promoting inter-cultural and inter-civilizational dialogue, Arab-Islamic European cooperation, and cultural diversity; implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world and Activating its Mechanisms; promoting the Islamic view of cultural diversity issues; and exploring ways to deal with international developments. The Conference appreciated ISESCO's efforts and achievements in these fields.

124. The Conference welcomed the resolution of the Fourth Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers (ICCM) to adopt Makkah Al-Mukarramah as the Islamic cultural capital for 2005 and commended the celebrations and activities being implemented by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and ISESCO on this occasion. The Conference adopted the list of Islamic cultural capitals proposed by ISESCO up to 2014.

125. The Conference urged the Member States which have not yet signed or ratified the articles of association of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent (ICIC) to accelerate their signature or ratification of their accession instruments so as to enable ICIC to achieve its noble objectives. The Conference called on the Member States and Islamic institutions to lend material and moral support to ICIC's efforts to implement its programs.

126. The Conference hailed the activities carried out by the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation (ISSF) in 2005, most important of which was the Islamic Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (ICYSM) and the First Edition of the Islamic Solidarity Games.

127. The Conference commended the brilliant results achieved by the First Tournament of the Islamic Solidarity Games graciously hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and expressed its appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Iran for its plans to host the Second Tournament of the Islamic Solidarity Games.

128. The Conference commended the role assumed by the Committee for the Coordination of Joint Islamic Action (CCJIA) in coordinating the different activities of Islamic governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions. The Conference expressed its satisfaction for the positive results reached by the Committee for the Coordination of Joint Islamic Action (CCJIA) in building a common platform and a coherent vision of Islamic action in the service of Muslims all over the world and with the aim of protecting the heritage and radiant image of Islam.

129. The Conference praised the results and resolutions of the international conferences and symposia organized by the General Secretariat on Islamic culture, Dawa, and civilization in order to correct the civilizational image of Islam in the outside world.

130. The Conference adopted the recommendations of the 14th Session of the OIC Committee for the Coordination of Joint Islamic Action (CCJIA) in the Field of Dawa, which was held in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 4 to 6 June 2005.

131. The Conference affirmed the need to meet the challenges facing the Islamic Ummah in the modern age in all economic, social, and scientific fields. It emphasized the importance of drawing up a comprehensive conception of the work of the experts committee entrusted with the study of the challenges facing the Islamic Ummah in the 21st century so as to enable it to fulfill its mission in all fields of interest to the leaders and thinkers of the Islamic Ummah. The Conference urged the members of the experts committee to draw up a working methodology to meet these challenges as well as adequate plans to overcome them, particularly by taking into account the new developments that arise on a daily basis and require consistent flexibility, awareness, and presence.

132. The Conference affirmed the importance of incorporating the Strategy for Joint Islamic Action (JIA) in the field of Dawa among the national policies followed by the Member States in the various educational, information, media, and Islamic Dawa fields as a guideline to inspire their action on Joint Islamic Action (JIA).

133. The Conference condemned the desecration of the Holy Quran in the Guantanamo detention camp, which the US Administration has recognized has been perpetrated by American soldiers and investigators. The Conference endorsed the declaration issued by the 14th Session of the OIC Committee for the Coordination of Joint Islamic Action (CCJIA) held in Tripoli, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 4 to 6 June 2005, which cautioned against the dangers of the culture of hostility and intolerance. The Conference called on the US Administration to conduct an immediate investigation into these humiliations for Muslims and the denigration of their Holy Book; to bring the people responsible for these acts to justice; and to issue an official apology for these practices.

134. The Conference took note of the reports of the 25th Session of the FCO and the 33rd Session of the PFC and adopted the recommendations therein.

135. The Conference approved the budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs for the 2005/2006 financial year.

136. The Conference urged Member States to pay their annual contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and subsidiary organs for the 2005/2006 financial year.

137. The Conference called on Member States with arrears to expeditiously pay them to the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs so that they can benefit from the preferential reduction approved by the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya, Malaysia on 5 October 2003.

138. The Conference welcomed the report on the need for a comprehensive review of the OIC General Secretariat's personnel situation and full evaluation of its current staffing, and mandated the Secretary-General to proceed with the necessary steps to that effect, with the support and involvement of the PFC.

139. The Conference approved the Personnel Regulations together with its annexes as amended by the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts (IGWGE) set up by the 33rd PFC. The Conference also entrusted the same IGWGE to review the Financial Regulations of the OIC and the Internal Rules and Procedures of the General Secretariat to be suggested by the latter and to report thereon to the 34th PFC which shall submit same to the 33rd Session of the ICFM for approval.

140. The Conference examined the issue of alternatives available for reducing medical expenses for the General Secretariat and recommended that the General Secretariat should adopt a health insurance scheme on an experimental basis for a period of two years with effect from 1st July 2005, assess the advantages and disadvantages of the health insurance scheme, submit its report thereon to the 35th Session of the Permanent Finance Committee meeting, continue to apply the 10% deduction for any medical expenses excluded from the insurance coverage, in line with the existing rules.

141. The Conference took cognizance of PFC's report on Member States' contributions and arrears, and decided in favour of a progressive implementation of a number of steps towards defaulting Member states.

142. The Conference invited the open-ended Inter-governmental Group of Experts (IGGE) to convene as soon as possible for a final consideration of Accenture's report on the reform of the General Secretariat, adopt the relevant recommendations, and submit its findings to the 33rd session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for approval.

143. The conference requested the General Secretariat to re-circulate to Member States the SESRTCIC study in order to obtain their views thereon, deferred the matter to the 34th session of the PFC for further consideration and study, and requested the General Secretariat to submit a report thereon to the 33rd session of the ICFM.

144. The Conference resolved to confine the agenda of the Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States, which is held on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York to consultation and coordination of the positions of OIC Member States regarding matters that are of concern to the OIC and included in the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly. It also resolved that the conclusions of its proceedings should be drawn in the form of a communiqué agreed upon by the Foreign Ministers of Member States or their representatives.

145. The Conference requested the Secretary-General to further contacts with international and regional organizations in order to establish, maintain, and strengthen cooperation with them. It also requested him to conduct a study on how to identify the appropriate areas of cooperation that are of common interest and submit it to the next session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for appropriate decision thereon.

146. The Conference considered the Draft Statute on Observer Status and decided to refer back the Draft to the Intergovernmental Group of Experts for further study and submission to the next session

of the Conference. The Conference decided to consider the other requests for observer status, after finalization of this Statute.

147. The Conference, in response to the application by the Russian Federation for observer status in the OIC, decided unanimously and on an exceptional basis to grant observer status to the Russian Federation.

148. Within the framework of OIC reform, the Conference decided to reactivate the Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGGE) established by the 8th Islamic Summit Conference and reaffirmed by the 9th and 10th Islamic Summit Conferences to review the Charter, statutes, and rules of procedure of the General Secretariat and the various committees and, if necessary, to constitute specialized sub-groups.

149. The Conference decided to hold the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) in the Republic of Azerbaijan at a date to be determined in coordination between the host country and the OIC General Secretariat.

150. H.E. Dr. Abu Bakr Abdullah Al-Qurbi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen and Chairman of the Session, addressed the closing session, commending the brotherly spirit that prevailed during the deliberations of the Conference and hailing the resolutions adopted by the Conference. He called for support for the OIC so that it can perform its mission in promoting joint Islamic action.

151. In response to the statement of H.E. Dr. Abu Bakr Abdullah Al-Qirbi, H.E. Mr. Adoum Gargoum, Head of the Delegation of Cameroon, took the floor on behalf of all participating delegations and expressed gratitude to the government and people of Yemen for the generous hospitality extended to the delegates and for the arrangements and facilities put at their disposal. They expressed to H.E. Dr. Abu Bakr Abdullah Al-Qirbi their warm congratulations on the wise and skilful way he steered the proceedings.

152. On behalf of all the participants, H.E. Dr. Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Secretary-General of the OIC, addressed a cable of thanks to H.E. Ali Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic of Yemen, for his country's hosting of the Conference and for the facilities extended to the delegates, which highly contributed to the success of the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Sana'a —Republic of Yemen
23 Jumada I 1426H
(30 June 2005)

Annex II

SANA'A DECLARATION
OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT)
SANA'A – REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
21-23 JUMADA AL-AWWAL 1426H
(28-30 JUNE 2005 A.D.)

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Heads of Delegation of the Islamic States held the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Sana'a, the historic capital of Yemen, from 28-30 June 2005.

In the rich discussions held during the three days of the Conference, the Ministers surveyed the current situation in the Islamic World, emphasized their firm belief in the goals, objectives and principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and their insistence on the unity of the Islamic Ummah, and the safeguarding of its dignity, honour and cohesion at a time of increasing challenges and disasters.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Islamic States convening in Sana'a affirmed the tolerant values and teachings of Islam, and enlightened interaction and the bright picture it brought to the annals of human civilization. They highlighted the contribution of Muslims, who represent one fifth of the world's population, to the fields of science, culture and the human heritage, contributions that cannot be ignored or marginalized when discussing the world's future and ensuring its security, stability and development..

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference discussed developments on the international scene and confirmed their resolve to take a common stand on the following:

1- To introduce structural reforms in the OIC including the amendment of the Charter to face the challenges attendant to globalization and the changes on the international scene.

2- The importance of pursuing the reforms started by the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the economic, social and cultural fields and of democratic and transparent participation and the role of the civil society.

3- To further strengthen intra-OIC economic and trade relations, in order to achieve the ultimate goal of establishing an Islamic Common Market as well as the exchange of successful developmental expertise and experiments in the Islamic World.

4. To achieve comprehensive development as a common responsibility, to enhance and strengthen the role of the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund in order to enable them to assume this role.

5. Commitment of Member States to implement the resolutions adopted by Summit and Ministerial Conferences.

6. The Conference took cognizance of the recommendations of "the Commission of Eminent Persons" on developing the political, economic, security, cultural, and social conditions in the Islamic World, which will be submitted by the Chairman of the 10th Islamic Summit Conference to the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference scheduled to be held in Mecca later in 2005.

7. To emphasize the importance of adopting an approach of moderation and solidarity as a means of further reinforcing the links of solidarity and brotherhood among Islamic States, and with various human cultures and civilizations.

8. To protect diversity, the right to be different, as well as cultural, civilizational, and religious specificities guaranteed in internationally recognized human rights, which must be taken into account to understand and apply democracy and human rights. This diversity must not be a source of conflict but rather a source of enrichment and a starting point for a dialogue aimed at bridging the gap between religions and civilizations to emphasize their support for the rights of Islamic peoples to self-determination and emancipation from occupation and foreign domination.

9. To emphasize the constants of Islam concerning women's rights with respect to their empowerment and the strengthening of their role, participation and protection from all kinds of exploitation and undermining of their human rights.

10. To condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to express deep sympathy with and support for the countries that fell victims to terrorist attacks, and to pursue the efforts aimed at eradicating this global scourge, while recognizing the importance of distinguishing between it and legitimate resistance to occupation.

11. To reaffirm the responsibility of the Muslim Ummah towards Muslim minorities in such a manner as would serve their development and their integration into their original communities without affecting their creed and culture, and to emphasize the protection of their rights, away from any extremism or exaggeration.

12. To support the efforts to reform the United Nations Organization with the introduction of programmes and mechanisms to bridge the gap between the rich countries and the developing countries and fulfill the Organization's obligations towards development and international peace and security. To stress also the fact that the enlargement of the Security Council must lead to a fair representation of states and take due account of the representation of the Muslim states, which represent one fifth of the world population.

13. To invite all parties concerned to consider the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict as an urgent matter, the object of which is the implementation of the Arab peace initiative and the roadmap and the establishment of a fully sovereign Palestinian State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital and the withdrawal of Israel from the Syrian Golan and the rest of the occupied Lebanese territories.

14. To extend all kinds of support to the transitional Iraqi government to enable it to draft the constitution, achieve peace, solidarity and Iraqi sovereignty and support the measures designed to strengthen the Iraqi security forces and army in such a manner as would give them the necessary power to assume security functions in Iraq.

15. To urge all OIC Member States to continue to provide multifarious assistance to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in order to reconstruct the country and support efforts of stabilization and rehabilitation.

16. To laud the efforts to achieve peace and national reconciliation in the Sudan with the participation of all Sudanese political forces, and to call on the Islamic States and the international community to support the reconstruction of the Sudan such as to achieve prosperity and preserve its unity.

**Done in Sana'a on
23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H
(30 June 2005)**

Annex III

Resolutions on the cause of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Islamic boycott of Israel

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RESOLUTION N. 1/32-PAL
ON THE
CAUSE OF PALESTINE, THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/32-2005/PAL/SG/REP.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions on the Cause of Palestine, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 681 (1990); 1073 (1996); 1397 (2002); 1435 (2002); and 1515 (2003) and UN General Assembly resolution 194 on refugees, as well as resolution ES-10-10 adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session of the General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in the occupied East Jerusalem and the other occupied Palestinian territories, as well as the UN General Assembly resolution ES-10/L15 on the apartheid wall which Israel is building on Palestinian land;

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the African Union (AU) and the League of Arab States;

Affirming the Islamic States' commitment to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries at large and jeopardize international peace and security;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant "*Intifada*" (uprising) aimed at recovering their inalienable national rights,

1. **Reaffirms** all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and Al-Quds Committee concerning the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

2. **Addresses again** its condolences to the Palestinian people for the passing of the late leader President Yassir Arafat, and calls for unity around his struggle legacy and the national constants he set. The Conference further **commends** the capability which the Palestinian people have shown in overcoming their crisis, the smooth transfer of power, and the success of the democratic presidential elections, and **congratulates** President Mahmud Abbas for his election as President of the Palestinian National Authority.

3. **Affirms** its full support and backing for the Palestinian people in strengthening their national unity and unifying their internal front; and **expresses** its support for the Palestinian national dialogue efforts and for its steadfastness in the face of the practices of Israeli occupation authorities.

4. **Affirms** the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Lebanese territories.

5. **Affirms** the necessity of reaching a just solution to the Palestinian cause in all its aspects on the basis of international law and legitimacy and the terms of reference agreed upon, embodied in the relevant UN resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the inadmissibility of acquisition of others' territory by force, the Arab peace initiative and the Roadmap, such as to enable the Palestinian people to achieve their national independence and exercise their sovereignty in their Palestinian State and its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6. **Affirms** the illegality of the Israeli laws and practices in East Jerusalem, aimed at annexing, judaizing and changing the demographic make-up of the city. **Demands** States and international institutions and bodies to abide by international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967; and **calls on** them also to not participate in any meeting or activity that serves Israel's objectives in establishing its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.

7. **Reaffirms** the necessity of finding a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN General Assembly resolution 194 (1948), and **reiterates** its rejection of all forms of settlement, and emphasizes the United Nations' responsibility towards the Palestinian cause and the role of the UNRWA in this respect..

8. **Reaffirms** its commitment to and support for the Arab peace initiative and the Roadmap, and **rejects** the stands that run counter to the rules of international legitimacy and the terms of reference of the peace process enshrined in the two speeches of the Israeli Prime Minister and the American President, including those stands that attempt to anticipate the outcomes of negotiations on the final settlement issues. **Demands** all States and international organizations to not recognize or deal

with any guarantees or promises undermining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and rewarding the Israeli occupation which seeks to impose its conditions through the policy of *fait accompli*.

9. **Calls upon** the QUARTET to resume serious work in order to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with the Roadmap and the Arab peace initiative, and to affirm that any Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip and parts of Northern West Bank should be complete and a step toward full Israeli withdrawal to the line of 1967, under the Roadmap and a first step toward its implementation, which will requires similar steps to be taken all over the West Bank. The Conference **emphasizes** the Palestinian territorial unity and integrity, including East Jerusalem, **rejects** any changes in the legal status of only a part of this territory, **excludes** the option of a State with temporary borders, and **tresses**, on the other hand, the need to agree on the final form of comprehensive resolution and settlement.

10. **Considers** the recent understandings reached at Sharm El Sheikh Summit as a first step toward the implementation of the Roadmap that should be followed with other executive steps translating these understandings into faithful and sincere acts on the ground, moving gradually toward rapid implementation of the subsequent phases of the Roadmap, including all negotiation tracks to reach just and comprehensive peace in the region. **Invites** the international community to compel Israel to implement the commitments and understandings reached without any procrastination or postponement.

11. **Invites** the UN Security Council to assume its responsibility in maintaining international peace and security by forcing Israel to put an end to its aggression and State terrorism practiced by its government and military institutions embodied in the killing of civilians, assassination, detention, collective punishment, siege and destruction of the Palestinian economy. **Calls for** the necessity of ensuring release of Palestinian and Arab prisoners and detainees in Israeli occupation prisons.

12. **Affirms** its condemnation of Israel for continuing to colonize the Palestinian territories through all forms of settlement activity, and requests the UN Security Council to work toward their immediate ending and prohibition and to remove the existing Israeli settlements in accordance with UNSC resolution 465 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The Conference **calls** on the UN Security Council also to reinvigorate the International supervisory and Monitoring Committee in order to prevent settlement in al-Quds and the occupied Arab territories in accordance with UNSC resolution 446.

13. **Strongly condemns** Israel, "the occupying power", for continuing to build the expansionist wall on Palestinian territories, including the so-called "Jerusalem Envelope" which is aimed at tearing apart al Quds and isolating its population. It **stresses** the extreme importance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of

Justice issued in this connection and providing for the need for Israel, the UN Member States and the UN itself to abide by their legal obligations, including the appeal launched by the General Assembly of Switzerland, in its capacity as the State wherewith the Fourth Geneva Convention is deposited, to make the necessary consultations to convene a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

14. **Demands** the international community to counter the construction of the wall and its damaging impacts on the Palestinian people and their land, waters and borders, and the need to stop the construction of the wall and removing the existing parts thereof. It **invites** all States of the world to impose punitive measures against the bodies and companies contributing to the construction of the wall and against settlers, settlement products and all those making profit of any settlement activity on the occupied Palestinian territories, including al-Quds, in implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the UN General Assembly resolution ES-10/15.

15. **Condemns** Israel for the excavation works around and beneath the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque and for willfully destroying cultural and heritage sites in Al Quds, Nablus and Al-Khaleel (Hebron), and **commends** the initiative of the Director General of UNESCO concerning the preservation of the historical heritage of the city of Al Quds. In this regard, **resolves** to coordinate between the OIC General Secretariat and the UNESCO, and **invites** the Member States to support this initiative and help implement it.

16. **Condemns** Israel for plundering, moving and sabotaging cultural assets in numerous Palestinian cultural centers and museums, and **demands** the international community, the UNESCO and the World Heritage Commission to impose deterrent sanctions on Israel on grounds of the danger it constitutes to the treasures of world heritage, and to act toward the return of these plundered assets to Palestinian museums and cultural centers.

17. **Calls for** strengthened cooperation and coordination with international and regional organizations concerning the cause of al-Quds al-Sharif and Palestine, and **requests** the General Secretariat to organize joint activities with these organizations to support the Palestinian's rights.

18. **Strongly condemns** the continuous threats against Islamic and Christian holy places, particularly the threats to break into and damage the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque; and holds Israel, as the "occupying power", fully responsible for the consequences of these aggressions, particularly as they happen under the guise and protection of Israeli occupation forces. It condemns terrorism exercised by settler gangs against Palestinian civilians and peace activists.

19. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions of the Islamic conferences supporting the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and consolidating the steadfastness of its people, and **calls upon** the Member States to support *Bait Mal Al-Quds* and Al-Quds Fund in order to enable them to perform their missions in safeguarding the Arab, Islamic and civilizational character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and strengthening the steadfastness of its people in countering the Israeli attempts to judaize the Holy City.

20. **Commends** the efforts put in by the Islamic Development Bank both in managing the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds, and through financing the building, equipment and rehabilitation of health and educational facilities, as well as in consoling of affected families, the injured and victims of abuse, and alleviation of their suffering.

21. **Invites** the Member States that have not yet joined the two funds to do so, and urges volunteering institutions to utilize the technical capacities and the contracting and disbursement mechanisms provided by the IDB in order to finance programmes and projects that meet the priority needs of the Palestinian people according to the best professional standards and practices.

22. **Entrusts** the General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank to make consultations to mobilize resources in order to support the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds funds from the rest of OIC Member States, and to issue appropriate resolutions to increase the Funds' resources and contributions.

23. **Affirms** its firm support and backing for the Syrian Arab Republic's demand and right to restore the totality of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, on the basis of the peace process and the resolutions of international legitimacy, building on what has been accomplished in post-1991 Madrid Conference negotiations. It reaffirms the previous Islamic resolutions which reject all the actions taken by the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at changing the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, considering these actions null and void and a violation to international agreements and to UN Charter and resolutions.

24. **Emphasizes** that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in the region and the world, and strongly condemns the Israeli practices of building and expanding settlements. It urges the international community to hold to the resolutions of international legitimacy, and renews its support and backing for the steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan in countering occupation and its oppressive practices, as well as their determination to hold fast to their land and Syrian Arab identity.

25. **Reaffirms** its support for Lebanon in its efforts to complete the liberation of all its territories up to the internationally recognized borders, and in its demands to release Lebanese prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons. **Also demands** the UN Security Council to act toward preventing the repeated Israeli violations of Lebanon's

sovereignty in land, air and sea, and to force Israel to pay damages for all the losses sustained by the Lebanese territories as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. It **supports** Lebanon in its demands for the removal of the mines left behind by the Israeli occupation, as Israel is responsible for laying and removing these mines, and for the need to hand over full mine location maps. **It also supports** the inalienable rights of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with the international law, **condemns** Israel's designs on these waters, and **holds** Israel responsible for any action that would infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence, safety of its people and integrity of its territories.

26. **Demands** the international community and the UN Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981, to join the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty, implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for subjecting all Israeli nuclear installations to the Agency's comprehensive safeguards system. **Emphasizes** the necessity for Israel to declare rejection of nuclear armament and to submit to the UN Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps toward making the Middle East a WMD-free area, particularly of nuclear weapons, which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

27. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION N. 2/32-PAL
ON THE
OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Having discussed the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14/12/1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the oppressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly Resolution 2/31-P of the 31th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, and Resolution 3/10-P (IS) of the 10th Islamic Summit held in Putrajaya, Malaysia;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17/12/1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the Fifty-ninth Session;

Observing that Israel, in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981) which considered null and void and with no legal consequence Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan;

Deeply concerned at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the will of the international community and its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions considered null and void and illegitimate by the international community;

Affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that setting up settlements and bringing settlers to this area violates this Convention and destroys the peace process;

Affirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Condemning Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community by withdrawing from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly as well as international law;

Expressing concern over Israel's destruction of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the land-for-peace formula and the risks resulting from Israel's reneging on the commitments and obligations reached.

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to undermine their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and **declares** its support for this steadfastness.

2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a blatant violation of the UN Charter and relevant resolutions and the OIC Charter and resolutions, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of war dated 12 August 1949, the relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the rules of international law, in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.

3. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices particularly confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto, exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them, and imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

4. **Strongly condemns also** Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

5. **Condemns** repeated Israeli threats against Syria aiming at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region.

6. **Reaffirms** that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region.

7. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the occupied Golan.

8. **Demands** Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of the 4th of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to begin demarcating that line.

9. **Also demands** Israel to fully respect all the foundations of the peace process as initiated in Madrid, consistent with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the "land for peace" formula, and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far.

10. **Demands anew** all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.

11. **Requests** the Quartet and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to immediately start demarcating this line in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.

12. **Declares** its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION N. 3/32-PAL
ON
ISRAEL'S CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF LEBANON AND DETENTION OF LEBANESE CITIZENS IN ITS JAILS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Commending anew the steadfastness of Lebanon and the valor of its national resistance in achieving victory over the Israeli occupation forces and liberating most of its territories in the South and Western Bekaa;

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Islamic solidarity with Lebanon to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories in the South and West Bekaa;

Noting Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories and positions along the Lebanese borders, its incomplete withdrawal from all Lebanese territories back to the internationally recognized borders in accordance with Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) and its continued violation of Lebanese airspace and plundering of their waters and soil;

Deeply concerned at Israel's continued arbitrary detention of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons and camps in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907;

Noting with extreme concern and astonishment the ruling issued by the Israeli Supreme Court to allow the Israeli authorities to keep the Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails as "hostages and a card for compromise, and also to detain them without trial";

Recalling as well the resolutions of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens in Israeli jails who experience difficult health and humanitarian conditions resulting in the death of a number of them;

Reaffirming Lebanon's right to compensation for the losses in human life, material damages and substantial economic losses it has sustained as a result of Israel's repeated aggressions against Lebanese citizens and infrastructure, and the ensuing damages and heavy loss of life and property,

1. **Expresses** anew its congratulations and appreciation to the President, government and people of the Republic of Lebanon, and **commends** the valiant Lebanese resistance as

well as the admirable Lebanese steadfastness which repelled the Israeli forces from the South of Lebanon and the Western Bekaa.

2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its continued aggression against the Lebanese territories and its daily violations of the Lebanese sovereignty on the sea, land and airspace.

3. **Also strongly condemns** Israel for its continued occupation of positions on the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, and Lebanese territories, including the Shaba'a farms, in contravention of the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), reaffirmed by the latest Arab Summit held in Algeria in March 2005.

4. **Reaffirms** its commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and **supports** Lebanon in its sovereign rights to exercise its political choices through its constitutional institutions. It **supports** the position of the Lebanese government which insists on the necessity of ensuring the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories back to internationally recognized borders and of bringing them under Lebanese sovereignty. **Reaffirms** Lebanon's right to recover every inch of its occupied territories and to reserve the right to resist Israeli occupation by all legitimate means until the liberation of all its territories, including the Shaba'a farms; and **supports** Lebanon's right to its waters in accordance with the international law against Israeli avaricious designs.

5. **Supports** the Lebanese position calling for maintaining the number of international forces working in Southern Lebanon without decreasing it or changing the nature of their task, especially in the light of the continuing Israeli threats, aggressions, and violations of the sovereignty of the Lebanese territories, air space, and territorial waters; and **mandates** the Islamic Group at the United Nations in New York to continue its efforts to mobilize support for the Lebanese position.

6 **Condemns** Israel for laying hundreds of thousands of mines in the Lebanese territories which it had occupied, and which caused, and continue to lead to, the death to tens of victims as well as substantial material losses. **Requests** the international community to bring its pressure to bear on Israel to hand over all maps of mines in Lebanon and **commends** the initiative of the State of the United Arab Emirates to remove these mines in cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese Government and the United Nations.

7 **Requests** the international community, judiciary and political bodies and Member States to condemn Israel and bring pressure to bear on it to give compensation to Lebanon for the damages caused by Israeli repeated aggressions against Lebanese territories since the establishment of the State of Israel.

8. **Also demands** the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to immediately release all the remaining Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained in its prisons in implementation of the provisions of international law and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907; and **urges** Member States and international organizations to exert pressure on Israel to allow representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons on a regular basis, report on their conditions, and provide them with health and humanitarian care. **Requests** the adoption of a decision by international organizations, especially, the UN Commission on Human Rights, to conduct enquiries, imposed by international conventions, into the death of Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons and detention camps, and force Israel to compensate those affected according to prevailing international laws.

9. **Reaffirms** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and **warns** that settling these refugees in Lebanon and not settling their cause on the basis of the resolutions of international legitimacy undermines the security and stability of the region and impedes the achievement of a durable and comprehensive peace therein.

10. **Considers** that the achievement of a durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the appropriate way of achieving security and stability in the region. For this reason, it **calls upon** the international community, particularly the sponsors of the peace process – the United States and the Russian Federation – as well as the European Union, to play a more effective role in ensuring the success of the settlement issue in accordance with the Madrid Terms of Reference and the decisions of international legality, particularly Resolutions 242, 338 and 425. **Considers also** that the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation is a victory for Lebanon, and that it constitutes a part of the liberation of occupied Arab lands which will only be complete when the prompt and complete withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 borders, is realized and by guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, rejecting their settlement outside their homeland, and establishing their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

11. **Mandates** the OIC Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION N. 4/32-PAL ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Referring to the Islamic Conference resolutions;

Having examined the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli governments hostile to peace,

1. **Reaffirms** its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of their established and inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

2. **Reaffirms** the total solidarity of the Islamic States with Syria and Lebanon to confront the continuous Israeli aggressions and threats against them, and **invites** all the Islamic States to express this solidarity in a practical manner and by the use of all means, as well as to stand firm with Syria and Lebanon against any Israeli aggressions targeting them.

3- **Reiterates** its adoption of the Arab peace initiative for settling the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, which was adopted by the 14th Arab Summit held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 28 March 2002; **decides to act** by all means and ways to promote this initiative, explain its dimensions and gain international support for its implementation.

4. **Reaffirms also** its commitment to just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425, the principle of "land for peace", and the Madrid Conference Terms of Reference, which guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line and from the Lebanese territory still under occupation to the internationally recognized borders as well as securing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 and to establish their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. No party whatsoever has the right to make any amendment to any of the terms of reference which formed the basis of the peace

process as a means to renege their obligations and commitments under these agreements.

5. **Rejects** the positions running counter to the rules of international legitimacy and the terms of reference of the peace process contained in the speeches made by the Israeli Prime Minister and the President of the United States in 14 April 2004, including those anticipating the outcomes of the negotiations on final settlement issues.

6. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli government's policy and practices which are hostile to the peace process and are designed to undermine it through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also designed to invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and evade the obligations, commitments and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

7. **Invites** the OIC Member States which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the Peace Process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel meticulously and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.

8 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION N. 5/32-PAL
ON THE
PROPOSED DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE CONCERNING A DRAFT 3RD PROTOCOL ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Reaffirming OIC's commitment to respect principles of international humanitarian law,

Recalling Switzerland's impartial and neutral role in fulfilling its obligations as depositary of the Geneva Conventions;

Recalling the decision made by Switzerland, the depositary of the Geneva Conventions, in 2000 to indefinitely postpone the Diplomatic Conference concerning a draft protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the adoption of an additional distinctive emblem scheduled for 25-26 October 2000, in view of the prevailing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, at the time;

Recalling also the expressed desire of the 28th International Conference of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) in December 2003 to address the question of the additional distinctive emblem as soon as circumstances permit;

Taking into account the current consultations initiated by Switzerland, in its capacity as depositary of the Geneva Conventions, regarding the proposed Diplomatic Conference concerning a draft Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the adoption of an additional distinctive emblem;

Taking into account also the situation prevailing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the grave violations of the international humanitarian law that continue to be perpetrated by Israel, the occupying power, including the construction of the Wall and the continued Israeli settlement activities,

1- **Confirms** the position of the member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, also in their capacity as high contracting parties to the Geneva Conventions, that the time is not ripe for convening a Diplomatic Conference concerning draft Third Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the adoption of an additional distinctive emblem;

2- **Confirms further**, the absolute necessity by the members of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, to fully respect and comply with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, under all circumstances;

3- **Requests** the Chairman of the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sana'a, Yemen on 28-30 of June 2005, to convey this resolution to Switzerland in its capacity as the depositary country of the Geneva Conventions.

RESOLUTION N. 6/32-PAL ON THE MECHANISM FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter,

Referring to the Islamic resolutions on the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly resolution No.9/1-S adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha,

Strongly condemning the crimes, terrorist practices and oppressive measures carried out by Israel, its insistence on expanding its settlement, its confiscation of land and property, its persistence in implementing collective punishment against the Palestinian people in all the occupied Arab territory, its siege of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and its violation of Islamic and Christians sanctities and values;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Cairo in October 2000, calling for the establishment of a mechanism for supporting the Palestinian people, for the preservation of the identity of Al-Quds, the consolidation of the self-capabilities of the Palestinian economy; further **Recalling,** the two resolutions adopted by the Arab Summit in Beirut (March 2002) and by the Arab Summit in Sharem El-Sheikh (February 2003) with respect to increasing the resources of both the Al-Aqsa and Al- Quds Funds; **Recalling**, also, the resolution adopted at the Algiers Summit (March 2003) on expanding the resource base of the two Funds and inviting OIC Member States to join in their funding;

Commending the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their national rights, and expressing its determination to support this struggle by all possible means to enable the Palestinians to overcome their predicament and achieve all their objectives;

Urging donor State and financing institutions to extend financial support to boost the resilience of the Palestinian people, to support economic and social development programmes in Palestine, and to extend aid for building a national self-sufficient economy, and to strengthen national institutions.

Expressing its gratitude to those countries which have announced their contribution to the budgets of both Funds and have transferred their generous amounts to the Fund's accounts, thus helping the Palestinian people to cope with the consequences of enemy attacks.

1- **Commends** the efforts of the Supreme Council and the Administrative Committee of the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds funds and the Islamic Development Bank, both with respect to the management of the Funds and with regard to the management of its own financial resources to activate the financial support mechanisms for the benefit of the Palestinian people, to finance the equipping and construction of health and educational facilities, to rehabilitate other public amenities, and to extend financial and moral assistance to, and alleviate the suffering of, the families of martyrs, the wounded, the handicapped and victims of injustice.

2- **Calls** on these Member States which have yet to accede to both Funds to do so and appeals to voluntary institutions and donors to use the technical capacity as well as contracting and payment mechanisms set up by the Islamic Development Bank to finance programmes and projects that would meet the vital needs of the Palestinian people and ensure the spending of these resources in accordance with the best professional standards and practices.

3- **Entrusts** the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Development Bank to hold urgent talks so as to seek financial support from those Member States which have yet to announce their intentions to contribute to the two funds.

4- **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION N. 7/32-IBO
ON THE
ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005).

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

With reference to all the relevant Islamic resolutions, particularly Res. No.5/31-P issued by the 31st Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 26 to 28 Rabiul Awal 1425H (14-16 June 2004);

Bearing in mind the existing cooperation and coordination between the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel at the OIC General Secretariat and the Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel at the Arab League General Secretariat, for the purpose of ensuring optimal implementation of the provisions and principles of the Boycott of Israel;

Having taken cognizance of the Secretary General's report on the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel,

Decides to:

1. **Invite** the Member States to issue the necessary internal legislation that regulates the Islamic Boycott against Israel.

2. **Invite** those Member States that have not yet set up regional offices for the Boycott of Israel in their countries, to do so and to designate directors for such offices as well as their liaison officers.

3. **Adopt** the recommendations issued by the Eighth Conference of the Liaison Officers of the Islamic regional offices for the Boycott of Israel, which was held at the OIC General Secretariat's headquarters in Jeddah on 4-6 Safar 1426H (14-16 March 2005).

4. **Pay tribute** to the existing cooperation between the Arab and Islamic offices for the Boycott of Israel, for the purpose of achieving greatest efficacy in the implementation of the provisions of the boycott against Israel in the Islamic states.

5. **Request** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 33rd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex IV

Resolutions on political affairs

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/32-P
ON
THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from to 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Bearing in mind the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for a consolidation of solidarity and the spirit of Islamic brotherhood among member states,

Referring to the Declaration on Iraq issued by the Special Meeting of the Troika of the OIC Foreign Ministers held in Putrajaya on 22 April 2004,

Recalling Resolution 1/31-P adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Affirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity and political independence of Iraq as well as the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for good neighbourliness;

Emphasizing the importance of international support for the security and stability of the Iraqi people and the right to freely determine their future as well as to exercise full national control over their natural and financial resources;

Pursuant to the conviction and awareness of the feeling of Islamic brotherhood towards Iraq,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. OIC/32-ICFM/2005/POL/SG/REP.1);

1. **Welcomed** the holding of the general elections on 30 January 2005 for the Transitional National Assembly and the subsequent election of the National Assembly Speaker, the President and the Presidential Council, the appointment of the Prime Minister and the formation as well as the endorsement of the Transitional Government.

2. **Pledged to support and cooperate** with the newly elected Transitional National Government, and **reaffirmed** to promote Iraqi transition to a united, democratic and pluralistic state, with a federal structure if so decided by the Iraqi people.

3. **Expressed the strong desire** that these elected bodies will be fully instrumental in pursuing and completing the political transition in an inclusive, transparent and democratic manner, in national unity and harmony, immune from ethnic and sectarian tensions, which will ensure effective

participation of the entire spectrum of the Iraqi people in the political, economic and social rebuilding of Iraq.

4. **Reiterated** the importance of bringing to justice all those in the leadership of the previous Iraqi regime who have committed crimes against humanity to the Iraqi people and war crimes against Iran and Kuwait.

5. **Reaffirms** its condemnation of the collective assassinations, revealed by the discovery of mass graves, committed by the previous regime in Iraq, against innocent Iraqi, Kuwaiti and other people, as a crime against humanity, and requests that those responsible for such crimes be put on trial.

6. **Expressed the hope** that the momentum generated by the endorsement of the transition timetable under UN Security Council Resolution 1546, and the 30 January 2005 elections is maintained and the process is brought to its successful conclusion with the constitutional referendum and the new general elections that will follow.

7. **Stressed** the pivotal role the United Nations should play in this new phase where consensus-building and articulation of a unifying constitution by the Iraqis will become paramount.

8. **Agreed** that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) should serve as a focal point in receiving and processing political and donor assistance to the transition process.

9. **Welcomed** the increasing presence of the United Nations staff in Iraq through the opening of provincial liaison offices, and **expressed** the necessity for the United Nations to establish itself more firmly and broadly on the ground in monitoring and assisting the political process and economic rehabilitation.

10. **Expressed strong support** to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Iraq in carrying out his tasks.

11. **Stressed** the vital importance of fully establishing security and stability in Iraq and **strongly condemned** the terrorist acts aimed at the Iraqi people, the stabilization efforts, nascent Iraqi security forces, political and religious leaders and establishments, including holy sites, as well as foreign citizens and institutions providing assistance to and in economic interaction with Iraq.

12. **Recalled** that the mandate of the Multinational Force in Iraq is conditioned by the provisions of operative paragraphs 4 and 12 of the UN Security Council Resolution 1546, according to which the Government of Iraq will decide on its termination, and **expressed their strong expectation** that the Iraqi security forces will soon be able to achieve the capacity and the level of readiness to fully take over the security responsibility in the country.

13. **Called upon** the international community to respond to the request of Iraq to train and support the Iraqi security forces in their rebuilding.

14. **Noted** the importance of the commitment by the Multinational Force to act in strict compliance with international humanitarian law, in particular, the Geneva Conventions.

15. **Welcomed** the efforts of the Transitional Government of Iraq to fulfill its responsibilities and expresses its conviction that through the continuation of the political process, the Iraqi Government emerging from the nationally endorsed permanent constitution will live in peace with its neighbours, all of whom are fraternal OIC member states, in compliance with all relevant bilateral and international commitments.

16. **Reaffirmed** its conviction that the Neighbouring Countries Initiative, which has now evolved into a well-established framework of regional coordination and cooperation, will continue to serve Iraq in its national rebuilding efforts and strengthen regional peace, stability and solidarity to ensure security in the area.

17. **Welcomed** the conclusions of the 8th meeting of the neighbouring countries of Iraq, held in Istanbul on 29-30 April 2005, which was also attended for the first time by the OIC Secretary General.

18. **Stresses** the necessity for the neighbouring countries to take effective measures to control their borders with Iraq, in order to prevent the movement of terrorists from and into Iraq.

19. **Welcomed** the supportive role of the international community in Iraq's political transition, and, in this context, the institutional involvement of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in the form of an OIC Contact Group on Iraq.

20. **Expressed its satisfaction** over the increasing international interest for Iraq through different initiatives such as the Sharm El Sheikh Meeting of November 2004, and **also welcomed** the convening of the International Conference to assist Iraq, held recently in Brussels on 22 June 2005, which was also attended by the OIC Secretary General.

It further calls for the return of all Iraqi artifacts that were smuggled abroad, since they constituted a national, human and civilizational wealth.

21. **Stresses** the necessity to protect Iraq, its stability and the unity of its people, by refraining from interfering in its domestic affairs, from whatever source or in whatever form.

22. **Underlined** that Iraq's resources belonged to the Iraqi nation and that their distribution should be carried out by the Government of Iraq in a fair, transparent and equitable manner.

23. **Noted** the request of Iraq for the cancellation or reduction of their sovereign debt. In this regard, the Conference decided to cancel all the arrears of Iraq to the OIC and its subsidiary organs until the financial year 2004-2005. Noting that this decision is exceptional due to the current situation in Iraq and should not be automatically applied to any country. From its side, Iraq made a

commitment to start paying its contribution to the budget of the OIC and its subsidiary organs starting from the financial year 2005-2006.

24. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-third session of the ICFM.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/32-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from to 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awaal 1426H (28-30 June 2005).

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980 which call for safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Afghanistan;

Recalling also Resolution No. 6/31-P on the "situation in Afghanistan" adopted in Istanbul during the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004) and **abiding** by all its principles.

Reiterating the extreme importance of helping Afghanistan to pass through the current transitional phase towards sustainable development, rehabilitation, reconstruction and elimination of various remnants of the civil war;

Expressing appreciation over the evolution of the democratic process in Afghanistan;

Welcoming the establishment of the Afghan Interim Administration, pursuant to the Agreement signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001, and the convening of the Loya Jirga and the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, and **appreciating further** holding of the presidential elections and establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;

Appreciating the efforts made by Member States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the OIC Trust Fund for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, in the reconstruction and rebuilding process in Afghanistan;

Taking into consideration the current phase, mainly involving the reconstruction process, calls for complete coordination between political and developmental action, as can be noted in the activities of the international organizations active in Afghanistan,

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Afghanistan (Doc. No. OIC/ICFM-32/2005/Pol/SG.Rep.2)

1. **Welcomes** the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and supports the process of the Presidential elections held in October 2004, through which the aspiration of all Afghan People

to establish a durable and representative government were attained, wishing it further success in promoting security, stability as well as comprehensive and sustainable development.

2. **Commends** the constructive efforts of the UN including the presence of the ISAF throughout Afghanistan as envisaged in Bonn Agreement and mandated by UN Security Council Resolution No.1510 to assist the Afghan People in bringing back peace and normalcy to their Country.

3. **Calls upon** OIC Member States to extend their support and assistance to the forthcoming parliamentary elections to be held in September 2005.

4. **Urges** Member States who have made pledges to remit their donations and appeals to all Member States to further donate in order to enhance the capacity of the Fund for the assistance of Afghan people so that it would achieve its noble objective of assisting the Afghan people, keeping in view that the Fund's operations have already commenced.

5. **Appeals** to the international community to step up its assistance so as to alleviate the pressing needs of Afghanistan and fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at the International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in January 2002 and in Berlin in March 2004.

6. **Appeals also** to international community and relevant UN Agencies to extend assistance to Afghan refugees and displaced persons in Afghanistan and to ensure their voluntary return to their homes and reintegrate them in their society in full security and dignity.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to put a mechanism for full coordination between the OIC Office in Kabul and the OIC Trust Fund for Assistance of Afghan People, promoting the activities of the Office of the Fund in Kabul to represent the OIC in humanitarian and political fields, and to reduce gradually the presence of the OIC Office in Kabul.

8. **Calls upon** the International community to increase its assistance to enhance the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to curb the Plantation of Opium Poppies, production and trafficking of narcotics and to strengthen crop substitution program in Afghanistan.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/32-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences, starting from the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference, and the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, the last of which was the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Turkey;

Commending the deep interests taken by Islamic leaders in the issue of Somalia, and their desire to resolve this issue so as to return security and stability to Somalia through national reconciliation throughout the country;

Recalling the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its cooperation with international and regional organizations, such as the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Inter-governmental Development Authority, recalling the initiative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in extending international relief to Somalia in 1992, and commending all the relief and humanitarian assistance efforts made by the international community, individually or collectively;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No ICFM-32/2005/POL/SG.REP.3);

1. **Reaffirms** its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. **Supports** the legitimacy of Somalia as embodied in the building of the state structure comprised of the three authorities – legislature, executive and judiciary, which, in accordance with the National Charter, has received the confidence of the transitional Somali parliament which emanated from the Somali Reconciliation Conference, held in Nairobi, and calls on neighbouring countries and others to refrain from acts that could provoke anew turmoil and disintegration in Somalia and calls for the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council which provided that shelter and assistance should not be provided to the opposition and prohibited the delivery of ammunition to Somalia;

3. **Appeals** to all Somali leaders to accept and abide by the results of the Somali Reconciliation Conference in Nairobi, in fulfillment of the higher interests of the Somali people, and to consider the

Provisional National Charter adopted by the above-mentioned conference and the Islamic Sharia as the basic pillar for establishing constructive resolution of the Somali issue.

4. **Invites** Member States to double humanitarian relief and assistance to Somalia, given the destruction caused by the tsunami and the poisonous wastes which led to the spread of epidemics among humans, plants and marine life.

5. **Appeals** to the entire international community to extend urgent financial support to the Transitional Somali Government to enable it to consolidate security and stability, complete national reconciliation and establish the remaining basic structures for a central government, also appeals to governmental and non-governmental Islamic institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund, in particular, to assume their humanitarian responsibilities and show Islamic solidarity to the Government of Somalia and to Islamic states, particularly Djibouti and the Republic of Yemen which are suffering from the flow of Somali refugees to their territories.

6. **Invites** the Contact Group on Somalia to intensify its activities and contact with all those concerned about the Somali issue and present reports to the Islamic conferences.

7. **Requests** Member States to make voluntary contributions to the budget of the Contact Group on Somalia in order to meet the expenses of its activities as well as those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General.

8. **Urges** Member States to participate in the International Peacekeeping Force in Somalia, working under the umbrella of the United Nations.

9. **Appeals** to Member States to extend voluntary financial assistance to the Embassies of the Republic of Somalia accredited to OIC States in order to allow them to cover their expenses and continue their diplomatic work.

10. **Calls** for the lifting of the embargo placed on Somalia's livestock and agricultural products.

11. **Condemns** any dumping of poisonous wastes in Somalia's territorial waters along the Somali coast and requests states and foreign companies to desist from violating the integrity of Somalia's territorial waters and plundering its fish resources.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to prepare a study on the possibility of opening an OIC Office in Somalia to coordinate the Islamic efforts in the reconstruction of Somalia and extend support and political advice to the Somali Transitional Government. **Also requests** the Secretary General to submit the financial implications of this proposal.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4 /32-P
ON THE REJECTION OF THE UNILATERAL US SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen from 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations;

Recalling the aims and principles enunciated in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially those calling for the consolidation of solidarity among the Islamic states and for strengthening their ability to protect their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling the two UN General Assembly resolutions 22/51 and 17/51 concerning the economic sanctions imposed by some UN members, in isolation, against other members;

Expressing surprise and concern over the adoption by the American Congress of the Bill on the Accountability of Syria, and the executive order signed by the US president on 11/ 5/2004 imposing unilateral sanctions, outside international legitimacy;

Having been informed of the proclamations, declarations and resolutions issued by the various international fora and non-government organizations which express the rejection by the international community of the forcing by one state of its national legislation on the rules of international law on the pretext of the sovereignty and interests of states and their peoples;

Noting that the imposition of arbitrary unilateral laws contradicts the regulations and directions of the World Trade Organization which prohibits the adoption of measures likely to hinder international free trade and shipping;

Expressing surprise that the US bill was adopted against a key Arab and Muslim country in the stability and security of the region and at a time when the United States is attempting to establish with the Arabs and Muslims relations of cooperation in combating international terrorism and introducing the necessary reforms to bring about the widest partnership possible between the two sides, decides the following

1 – **Rejecting** the so-called Accountability of Syria Bill and considering it in contradiction with the principles of international law, the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a forcing of the US laws on international law;

2 – **Full solidarity** with the Arab Republic of Syria and appreciation of her position in favor of dialogue and diplomacy as a method of understanding among nations and settlement of conflicts, and

calling on the US Administration to enter upon a well-intentioned dialogue with Syria to find the most effective means of settling the issues which hamper the improvement of Syrian-American relations;

3- **Requesting** the United States of America to reconsider this law which is considered entirely partial to Israel so as to avoid the further deterioration of the situation and wasting opportunities to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, which constitutes a serious infringement upon Arab interests;

4- **Full solidarity** with Lebanon against the attempts to harm its historical brotherly relations with Syria , and refusal to interfere in its internal affairs through the so-called accountability of Syria or any other related projects;

5- **To request** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the coming session.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/32-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), *held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),*

Recalling its resolution No.2/31-P on the situation in Cyprus adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004, which enabled the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus to participate in the OIC under the name of Turkish Cypriot State as envisaged by the UN Secretary General's comprehensive settlement plan;

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world;

Reiterating its continued support for the efforts of the UN Secretary-General under his mission of good offices towards a settlement;

Mindful of the necessity to respect the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus in order to facilitate the efforts towards a comprehensive settlement;

Reiterating once again its call on the two parties in Cyprus to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status;

Recalling in this context, its support to the Statement of the UN Secretary General of 12 September 2000, emphasizing that in Cyprus each side represents itself and no one else; where the Greek Cypriots do not represent the Turkish Cypriots.

Recalling that in nearly four decades since the establishment of UNFICYP, a unique opportunity presented itself when the UN Secretary-General finalized, with the active participation of the relevant parties, and presented a carefully balanced plan for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue on 31 March 2004;

Emphasizing in this regard that the UN settlement plan, in line with the resolutions of the OIC, respected the principle of equal political status of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides, acknowledging that neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other;

Also emphasizing that the Plan aimed to establish a new state of affairs in Cyprus in the form of a new bi-zonal partnership with two equal constituent states;

Welcoming the sustained efforts of the UN Secretary-General in preparing and finalizing a comprehensive settlement plan that meets the core interests and concerns of two sides in Cyprus;

Taking note of the results of the simultaneous referenda held separately on 24 April 2004 in both sides of Cyprus; and deeply regrets that contrary to international calls, the Greek Cypriot side overwhelmingly rejected the UN settlement plan, whereas the Turkish Cypriot side approved the plan with a clear majority for the reunification of the Island and the EU membership;

Noting the desire of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus to fully integrate with the International Community, whereas they are left in isolation as the victim of an outcome in which they have no fault;

Recalling its call, made in New York on 28 September 2004, upon the International Community to take immediate concrete steps aimed at ending the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people;

Expressing its profound regret that, despite the commitments and calls made by the international actors, it has not been possible to put an end to the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people;

Emphasizing deep regret to be informed of the statement by various Greek Cypriot officials mentioning the basic intention of the Greek Cypriot side which opposes a settlement for the Cyprus issue;

Considering that the massive arms build-up and the establishment, as well as continuing construction of air and naval bases by the Greek Cypriot side constitute a threat to peace and stability in the Island and the region;

Expressing deep regret on the restrictions on the fundamental rights of the Turkish Cypriot Muslim people residing in the southern part of the Island;

Monitoring with grave concern the unfortunate initiatives to prevent any financial or more assistance towards the Turkish Cypriot and calling the related party/parties to give an end to these unjust activities;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim People of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document ICFM/32-2005/POL/SG.REP.4

1. **Reaffirms** the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. **Expresses** its profound disappointment that the Greek Cypriot side has failed to respond to the repeated calls of the UN Secretary General to reflect on their negative decision in the referendum and to be forthcoming towards finding a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus issue.

3. **Strongly calls upon** the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people.

4. **Urges** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, closely associating with them, and with a view to helping them materially and politically to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them, to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular direct transport, trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports contacts.

5. **Encourages** the Member States to exchange high level visits with the Turkish Cypriot side.

6. **Reaffirms** its previous decisions to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side.

8. **Decides** to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership of the OIC.

9. **Urges** the Member States to inform the Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of its previous resolutions and particularly Resolution No.2/31-P.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and to report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/32-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration *and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),*

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No.20/9-P(IS), adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit and Resolution No.7/31-P adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on supporting Sudan's efforts to achieve peace and national unity;

Taking note that Sudan continues to face external threats targeting its unity, stability and territorial integrity and to be subjected to mobilization of public opinion and negative campaigns by some hostile circles;

Welcoming the signing in Nairobi, Kenya, on 9 January 2005 of the comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Sudan and the People's Liberation Movement of the Sudan, and the subsequent positive steps taken by both parties for the implementation of the provisions of the agreement;

Welcoming the convening of the Donor Conference in the Norwegian capital, Oslo in April 2005, to mobilize financial assistance for Sudan's reconstruction and economic development, and the pledges made by the participants to contribute US$4.5 billion in favour of the reconstruction throughout Sudan.

Welcoming also the signing in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 18 June 2005 of the Cairo Agreement for national Reconciliation and Comprehensive Peace in the Sudan;

Referring to the resolution of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in October 2003, on the establishment of a Fund for the reconstruction and development of the war-damaged areas in southern Sudan;

Expressing its deep concern over the developments of the situation in the Darfour province and the resulting poor humanitarian and security conditions.

Aware of the severe of the damage inflicted on the infrastructure, including roads, bridges, electricity, water and the projects of vital services such as schools and hospitals during the years of war in Southern Sudan, and the consequent cessation of the projects of development and reconstruction and displacement of thousands of citizens from the war areas to other areas in the Republic of the Sudan.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the Solidarity with the Sudan (Doc. No.ICFM/32-2005/POL/SG.REP.5);

1. **Reiterates** its full solidarity with Sudan in consolidating peace and stability countrywide and in defending its sovereignty and integral unity, and in this regard **calls upon** the international community to adhere to the full observance of Sudan's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

2. **Call on** all the Member States to support the Sudanese Government's efforts for the achievement of peace, stability and national reconciliation in the country.

3. **Pays tribute** to the Sudanese Government and the People's Movement for honouring their international commitments as in the comprehensive peace agreement and appeals to the international community to fulfill its commitments as agreed at the Oslo Conference for the reconstruction of the Sudan with a view to expedite the consolidation of peace there.

4. **Requests** anew the Secretary General to expedite the establishment of the Fund for the reconstruction of the war-damaged areas in the Sudan, and **urges** the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Member State's financial institution to extend contributions to the Fund so that it may fulfill its role in the implementation of the pressing developmental projects agreed between the Sudanese Government and the People's Movement for the Liberation of Sudan in support for Sudan's progress; and further **invites** them to extend urgent support to the Sudan in order to back up efforts in addressing the humanitarian situation in Darfour.

5. **Supports** the efforts contributed by the African Union to put an end to the conflict in the Darfour province, and **reiterates** its readiness to contribute positively to these efforts.

6. **Commends** the Sudanese Government's cooperation with the United nations and the African Union in dealing with the humanitarian and security situation in the Darfour province, **pays tribute** to the Sudanese Government's endeavours to achieve national reconciliation and its commitment to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Darfour, and **welcomes** in this regard, the resumption of negotiations between the Sudanese Government and the armed movements in Darfour for the benefit of achieving a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

7. **Calls on** the Security Council to grant the Sudanese Government adequate opportunity to fulfill its commitments as set out in its agreements with the United Nations and the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and **renews** its rejection of imposing or threatening to impose sanctions against the Sudan, given the full cooperation demonstrated by the Sudan towards the achievement of a peaceful solution of the conflict in Darfour within the framework of the African Union's mediation.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the Government of the Sudan and the African Union to promote the peace process in the Darfour province.

9. **Reiterates its full support** for the demands of the Republic of the Sudan for the formation of an international investigative committee under the supervision of the Security Council to investigate the causes and motives that led the United States of America to bomb Al-Shifaa factory in August on the pretext that it was producing chemical weapons.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/32-P
ON
THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the UN Charter regarding the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, which remain unimplemented;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute as well as the reports of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

Expressing concern over the violations of human rights of Kashmiris and regretting that India had not allowed the OIC Fact-finding Mission to visit Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir or responded favourably to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the OIC.

Noting with regret the Indian attempt to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism and appreciating that the Kashmiris condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including state-sponsored terrorism;

Taking note of the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of Jammu and Kashmir;

Encouraging and supporting the composite dialogue between Pakistan and India and welcoming the fact that during the President of Pakistan's recent visit to India, the leaders of Pakistan and India agreed to continue discussions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in a sincere, purposeful and forward-looking manner for a final settlement.

Expressing the hope that India will reciprocate the spirit of flexibility being shown by Pakistan and work towards finding a just and peaceful final settlement to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, in accordance with the aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

Acknowledging that the Kashmiris are the principal party to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and that they must be associated with the Pakistan-Indian dialogue process at an appropriate stage.

Welcoming Pakistan's proposal for the appointment of High Representatives with a defined mandate by the Governments of Pakistan and India for a more focused discussion aimed at promoting a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Welcoming the historic decision by the governments of Pakistan and India to allow travel across the LOC by bus between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar without passports or visas;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (Doc. No.ICFM/32-2005/POL/SG.REP.6).

1. **Calls for** a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

2. **Calls upon** India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

3. **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly.

4. **Supports** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through all possible means, including substantive bilateral talks with India, in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

5. **Notes with appreciation** the positive developments in Pak-India relations ensuing from Pakistan's unilateral decision of cease fire along LOC.

6. **Appeals** to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

7. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary financial resources to provide vocational training and higher education to Kashmiri refugees; and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals.

8. **Urges** the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the OIC and also allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and appreciates his efforts for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their

views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requests him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.

10. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international forums and mandates the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to meet regularly alongside the sessions of the UN General Assembly; the UN Commission on Human Rights; and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

11. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/32-P
ON
THE PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the UN as well as OIC Charter;

Recalling the OIC Summit and Ministerial Resolutions on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States and the relevant OIC Declarations and Resolutions expressing solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and support for the just struggle of the Kashmiri people for their fundamental human rights, including the right of self-determination;

Recognizing the centrality of the issue of Jammu and Kashmir to the process of full normalization of relations between Pakistan and India and the need for seeking a durable and just solution to the satisfaction of both Pakistan and India as well as the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

1. **Strongly** supports the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India and commends Pakistan for its continued efforts to create and sustain an enabling environment for a composite dialogue with India.

2. **Notes** that Pakistan and India have held one round of the composite dialogue beginning in February 2004 and have expressed the determination to carry the dialogue process forward in the light of the joint statement issued after the meeting between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India in New York on 24 September 2004 in which they agreed that on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, possible options for a peaceful and just negotiated settlement should be explored in a sincere spirit and purposeful manner

3. **Supports** various confidence-building measures taken by both Pakistan and India including on peace and security, covering both conventional and non-conventional fields and people-to-people contacts.

4. **Expresses** satisfaction at the bilateral understanding to observe ceasefire on the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir and requests Pakistan and India to consider enhancing the role of UNMOGIP and other impartial observers along both sides of the LoC to further strengthen existing CBMs.

5. **Calls on** India to wok towards achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, in accordance with the aspirations of the Kashmiri people, and in the interim, to improve the human rights situation and withdraw security forces from Indian-held Kashmir.

6. **Calls on** India to resolve all the disputes over water, including Baglihar and Kishanganga Hydro-electric Projects, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Indus Waters Treaty.

7. **Further calls upon** India to work with Pakistan towards the resolution of other issues in the composite dialogue process, including Sir Creek and Siachin, on the basis of the 1989 Agreement.

8. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir and the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/32-P
ON
THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of about 20 percent of the territories of Azerbaijan;

Expressing its profound concern over continued occupation of significant part of the territories of Azerbaijan and transfer of settlers of the Armenian nationality to those territories;

Deeply distressed over the plight of more than one million Azerbaijani displaced persons and refugees resulting from the Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of this humanitarian problems;

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the resolution No.21/9-P(IS), adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict;

Reaffirming all Member States commitment to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the OSCE framework;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/32-2005/POL/SG-REP.9).

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated against civilian Azerbaijani population in occupied Azerbaijani territory as crimes against humanity.

3. **Strongly condemns** any looting and destruction of the archeological cultural and religious monuments on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

4. **Strongly demands** the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories including Nagorno-Karabakh region and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

5. **Expresses its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the above stated UN Security Council resolutions.

6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

7. **Urges all** States to refrain from providing any supplies of military arms and equipment to Armenia, in order to deprive the aggressor of any opportunity to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territory of Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.

8. **Calls upon** Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and to occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

9. **Calls for** a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

10. **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States at the United Nations in New York, while voting at the UN General Assembly, to give absolute support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

11. **Urges** Armenia and all Member States of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and relevant OSCE decisions and documents, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summit of 5-6 December 1994, OSCE Summits of 2-3 December 1996 and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

12. **Expresses its full** support for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for this region and its whole population.

13. **Stresses** that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied areas of the Republic of Azerbaijan, nor any action, including arranging voting process, undertaken there to consolidate the status quo, may be recognized as legally valid.

14. **Demands** to cease and reverse immediately the transfer of settlers of the Armenian nationality to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and has a detrimental impact on the process of peaceful settlement of the conflict, and agrees to render its full support to the efforts of Azerbaijan undertaken to this end, including in the course of the current session of General Assembly of the United Nations, inter alia, through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York.

15. **Expresses** its support to the activity of the OSCE Minsk Group and consultations held at the level of foreign Ministers of Azerbaijan and Armenia and its understanding that a step-by-step solution will help ensure gradual elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

16. **Requests** the Secretary General to communicate the OIC's principled and firm position vis-à-vis the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, to the current Chairman of the European Organization for Security and Cooperation.

17. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

18. **Calls** for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

19. **Expresses its appreciation** to all Member States which have made humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contributions to these people.

20. **Expresses its concern** over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

21. **Considers,** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered, and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia.

22. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/32-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal 1426H (28-30 June 2005).

Recalling resolution 9/31-P adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, in June 2004 which called for a ministerial conference to be urgently convened in 2005 to discuss the issues of refugees in the Muslim world, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Expressing its firm belief that arriving at the best solution to the problem of refugees may accelerate the provision of favourable conditions which would ease their return to their countries in security and dignity;

Commending the existing close relation between the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the High Commissioner for Refugees on the preparation to hold the ministerial conference;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. OIC/ICFM-32/POL/SG-REP.8) and the report of the 2^{nd} Meeting of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Problem of Refugees in the Muslim World which held its meeting in Jeddah on 9 and 10 April 2005.

1. **Approves** the recommendations contained in the report and the annex of the 2^{nd} Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Problem of Refugees in the Muslim world.

2. **Decides** to convene a ministerial conference to discuss the issue of refugees in the Muslim world during the 2^{nd} half of 2005, the final date of which will be decided in consultation with the country willing to host the conference.

3. **Requests** Member States to host the conference, which will confirm the interest of the Muslim world in this very important humanitarian issue and commends the contacts made by the Secretary General in this regard.

4. **Urges** Member States, humanitarian organizations and specialized institutions to contribute to cover the cost of the conference to ensure its success and to deposit their contributions into the account opened by the General Secretariat.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/32-P
ON
THE IMPOSITION OF UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Guided by relevant principles set forth in the OIC and UN Charter;

Recalling the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, the 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the 1974 Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, adopted by the UN General Assembly, all of which declare that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights;

Recalling also the relevant OIC and UN resolutions, including the most recent ones, resolution No.19/31-P and A/RES/59/188, which call upon those States that have imposed unilaterally extraterritorial coercive economic measures to revoke them immediately;

Bearing in mind declarations and other documents issued by the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77 and the World Trade Organization on rejection of imposition of all forms of coercive economic measures and the urgent need to eliminate them immediately;

Gravely concerned over the application of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures against some OIC members as they are unjust, oppressive and constitute a blatant violation of provisions of international law;

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary General (Doc. No. OIC/ICFM-32/POL/SG-REP.9);

1. **Expresses its deep concern** over the imposition of unilateral economic measures on some Member States and Declares its strong solidarity with them.

2. **Strongly condemns** and rejects all types of unilateral coercive measures including unilateral economic sanctions and consider them as null and void.

3. **Strongly urges** the States imposing unilateral economic sanctions, to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities under the international law, to

repeal immediately all existing measures and to refrain from such practices, as they are inconsistent with the provisions of international law and objectives and principles of the UN Charter and WTO agreements.

4. **Calls upon** all Member States to consider the adoption of administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial application or effect of unilateral coercive measures.

5. **Entrusts** the OIC General Secretariat with gathering views, information and statistics on harmful consequences of unilateral economic sanctions in order to present them to the UN Secretary General and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights with the view to seeking ways and means to counter their application.

6. **Invites** the Experts Group on the unilateral economic sanctions to hold a meeting in 2005 in order to elaborate the means to countering them and to formulate a Model Law for its submission to the next ICFM.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/32-P
ON
COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Res. 43/7-P(IS) issued by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference endorsing the Code of Conduct on combating international terrorism, and Res. 54/8-P (IS) issued by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference as well as Res. 54/25-P issued by the 25th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on follow-up of the Code of Conduct on combating international terrorism, and Res. 59/26-P issued by the 26th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which approved the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism as well as the Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Doha, Qatar on 10 December 2001;

Further recalling the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on International Terrorism issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on terrorism, which was held from 1st to 3rd April 2002 and which decided to set up a Ministerial Committee emanating from the OIC and comprised of Thirteen members, for the implementation of the international texts and agreements that govern the issue of terrorism and to bring about a better understanding of Islam and its principles, to protect Muslims against all manifestations of xenophobia and to protect individuals against any prejudice that they might face as a result of preemptive measures for combating terrorism;

Also recalling the various United Nations and Security Council resolutions on Combating International Terrorism;

Reiterating, on the one hand, its commitment to the values and principles of Islam which enjoins against aggression and glorifies peace, tolerance and respect for the others, and prohibits the taking of innocent life, and its determination, on the other hand, to combat all terrorist actions.

Asserting its commitment to abide by the provisions of the OIC Agreement on Combating International Terrorism and its desire to coordinate the Member States' efforts in combating all forms and manifestations of terrorism including state-terrorism;

Underlining the importance of ensuring an atmosphere of mutual confidence and solidarity among Member States, particularly in the framework of international and regional cooperation, through the coordination and exchange of data between specialized institutions for the sake of combating international terrorism effectively;

Being aware of the adverse effects of terrorism in all its forms on the image of Islam;

Highlighting the importance of addressing the reasons which underlie international terrorism, in other words, the environment that promotes it such as foreign occupation, injustice, ostracism, poverty and the widening gap between rich and poor;

1. **Affirms** that the phenomenon of terrorism is antithetical to all the teaching of Islam which advocates tolerance, compassion and non-violence and enjoins against all forms of aggression, and above all the killing of human life, regardless of colour, religion or race.

2. **Calls again** for the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to set a definition for the concept of terrorism and distinguish it from the peoples' national liberation struggle.

3. **Reiterates**, in this connection, that the struggle of peoples plying under the yoke of foreign occupation and colonialism, to accede to national freedom and establish their right to self-determination, does not in any way constitute an act of terrorism.

4. **Urges all** Member States to sign, ratify and enforce the provisions of the "OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism".

5. **Also urges** all Member States to work along with the rest of the nations to bolster the international community's efforts under UN supervision to combat international terrorism in a transparent and integral way consistent with the Organization's charter principles and with the relevant international agreements and mechanisms. Particular reference needs to be made to the necessary implementation of the Security Council resolutions, above all Res. 1373 which calls upon states to prepare reports on the initiatives taken by their governments in their anti-terrorist efforts.

6. **Invites** the 13-Member Committee issued from the Kuala Lumpur 2002 meeting and assigned to study the issues linked to combating terrorism, to meet as soon as possible and work out appropriate recommendations on combating international terrorism and promoting a better understanding of the Islamic faith and its principles, and to coordinate between the OIC on the one hand and other regional and international organizations, on the other.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution in cooperation with the Member States and to report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No 13/32-P
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the OIC Conferences on this subject, the latest of which Res. NO.8/31-P.

Recalling also the provisions of the Dakar and Tehran Declarations adopted by the Sixth and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference which affirm the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace, justice and equality and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing progress for all;

Stressing the inherent right of Member States, to self-defense, in accordance with Article (51) of the UN Charter as well as their right, individually and collectively to maintain their national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Reaffirming the importance of the maintenance of peace and security in the Islamic world and promotion of confidence, cooperation and solidarity among the OIC Member States;

Expressing its deep concern at the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people which constitute a serious threat to the international peace and security;

Also expressing its deep concern at the continued threats to the security of and solidarity among Member States, the increased number of crises affecting the Islamic Ummah and at attempts to undermine the Islamic values and identity;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, threat, aggression, alien occupation, coercion, intimidation and pressure against the Member States;

Taking note with appreciation the outcome of the meetings of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the OIC Member States, held in Tehran, as contained in document No.OIC/3-AHC/2005/P&G-FINAL entitled "the Principles and Guidelines for Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General(Doc. No. OIC/ICFM-32/POL/SG-REP.11);

1. **Reiterates** that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. **Encourages** initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral and multilateral or sub-regional and regional levels in conformity with the Dakar and Tehran Declarations;

3. **Expresses its firm determination** to strengthen security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among them, in accordance with the OIC and UN Charter and as stipulated in the Dakar and Tehran Declarations.

4. **Expresses** firm determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life, especially those of solidarity and mutual respect.

5. **Rejects categorically** any attempt to misinterpret the provisions of the UN Charter, in contradiction to the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the international affairs of States and reaffirms that respect for these principles are essential prerequisite for the security of all, including Islamic States;

6. **Appreciates** the valuable work done by the Ad-hoc committee on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and confidence among the OIC Member States, and adopts "the Principles and Guidelines for Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

7. **Entrusts** the General Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Expert Group on Security and Solidarity of Islamic States with formulating of a Code of Conduct on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the OIC Member States, based on the adopted Principles and Guidelines, with the view to submitting it to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/32-P
ON
REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND EXPANSION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling previous OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No.21/31-P adopted at the Thirty-first Session of the ICFM in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004;

Recalling also paras 64 to 75 of the Final Document of XII NAM Summit in Durban adopted on 3 September 1998, the paragraphs related to the Security Council reform in the Declaration adopted at the 32nd Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Harare in June 1997 as well as in the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty and independence;

Reaffirming that the United Nations is an indispensable and irreplaceable global mechanism for the promotion of a shared vision of a more secure and prosperous world, and has the central role in the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation;

Stressing that multilateralism and multilateral processes are essential tools in addressing the common threats and challenges;

Rejecting the dominant interventionist paradigm and tendencies as a real threat to the world community;

Stressing that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter;

Rejecting any unilateral pre-emptive action in international relations as a clear violation of the UN Charter;

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform;

Taking note of the latest report by the UN Secretary General entitled "In larger freedom: Towards development, security and human rights for all", **expressing** regrets that the report, to a very large extent, overlooked the views of a majority of Member States including OIC;

Recalling the decision, contained in para 56 of the Declaration adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York on 28 September 2004, that any reform proposal which neglects the adequate representation of the Islamic Ummah in any category of membership in an extended Security Council will not be acceptable to the Islamic world;

Emphasizing the importance of transparency and all-inclusiveness of deliberations on the processes of United Nations reform;

1. **Affirms** the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform and stresses that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform;

2. **Reaffirms** the irreplaceable role of the United Nations and the necessity of ensuring the equal participation of all Member States in a transparent and multilateral manner, guided by the UN Charter and founded on universally recognized principles;

3. **Reiterates** the need for the full observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the unrestricted application of all the principles and the achievement of the purposes that it enshrines, and underscores the need to preserve and promote the centrality, inviolability and sanctity of the Charter's principles and purposes, in particular the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, in any process involving the United Nations Reforms;

4. **Expresses its deep concern** that the Report of the United Nations Secretary General entitled "In Larger Freedom- towards development, security and human rights for all", contains certain recommendations and concepts, such as "responsibility to protect", "new interpretation of Article 51 of UN Charter in terms of authorizing anticipatory attacks, Human Rights Council which is more likely to be subject of political considerations, lack of focus on nuclear disarmament as well as discriminatory restrictions on peaceful use of nuclear technology, which have rendered the Report imbalanced;

5. **Considers** the Report of the United Nations Secretary General is an input to the reform process and emphasizes that this process should evolve on the basis of all relevant inputs, particularly that of the Member States view points and concerns;

6. **Further reaffirms** that efforts at the restructuring of the Security Council shall not subject to any artificial deadlines, and that a decision on this issue should be made by consensus;

7. **Rejects** any recommendation of the Report which may, in one way or another, violate the principles and purposes of the Charter or contradict the Member States sovereignty, political independence and the principle of non-interference;

8. **Expresses** its deep concern that the issues pertaining to the threats of clash, militarism and the propensity to use force have not been either assessed or properly addressed in the Report of the UN Secretary General and Emphasizes that in addressing a new consensus on collective security the concept of dialogue, particularly the paradigm of "dialog among civilizations", already approved by the UN General Assembly as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given the high priority and attention it deserves;

9. **Stresses** that The UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects and stresses the importance of enhancing the transparency, accountability and democratization of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and its decision-making process; and Demands that the Islamic Ummah must have adequate representation in any category of membership in an extended Security Council.

10. **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.

11. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform.

12. **Requests** the OIC open-ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to evolve a common position for the OIC Member States promoting the comprehensive reform of the Security Council on the above basis and ensure equitable representation for OIC countries in any category in an enlarged Security Council in proportion to their membership of the United Nations.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/32-P
ON
THE CONFERENCE OF 2005
ON REVIEW OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Expressing concern and disappointment over the inability of the 7th NPT Review Conference, held in New York in May 2005, to arrive at an objective final document built on the agreement and the resolutions adopted during the 2000 NPT Review Conference and the extension of the Treaty in 1995;

Taking note of the active participation of the Islamic countries party to the NPT in the 2005 Review Conference as well as in other relevant multilateral fora and encouraging the continuation of this participation in the preparatory process for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

Reaffirming that all nuclear activities of Israel, including its clandestine and unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, continue to pose a grave threat endangering international peace and security particularly to the OIC Member States;

Calling for the establishment of an effective follow-up mechanism to achieve the objectives of the Middle East Resolutions adopted by the 2005 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and for the implementation of the confirmation made by the 2000 Conference for the first time on the need for Israel to accede to this Treaty and subject all its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive guarantees system of the IAEA.

Noting the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of the 8th of July 1996, in which it recalls the obligation of the Nuclear Weapon States to initiate and conclude negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament;

Noting the Declaration of Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference on strengthening nuclear disarmament;

Taking note of the active participation of the Member States in the 2000 NPT Review Conference and encouraging the continuation of such participation in the preparatory process for the 2005 NPT Review Conference;

Concerned about the lack of progress on the implementation of the outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference;

Convinced of the necessity to reaffirm the universal character of the NPT which gives it force and credibility and allows the full implementation of the measures conducive to total elimination of nuclear weapons;

Underlining the need to hold the Nuclear Weapon States accountable for their obligation under Article VI of the NPT and the outcome of 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences including holding structural debates, with the NPT process to review and asses the implementation of their commitment of this obligation.

Appreciating the suggestions of Pakistan to improve the global non-proliferation regime;

1. **Requests** all Islamic countries party to the Treaty to actively participate in the preparatory process for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

2. **Requests** all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora, as stipulated in Article VI of the NPT, in particular the Conference on Disarmament.

3. **Invites** all States parties to the NPT in particular the permanent members of the Security Council to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty to refrain from owning nuclear weapons and their components and to place all its nuclear activities and facilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards taking into consideration the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the resolution adopted by the NPT Review and Extension Conference held in New York in April and May 1995 regarding a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Middle East region as well as the outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference in this regard.

4. **Strongly urges** states parties to the NPT, in particular the sponsors of the Resolution on the Middle East, adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, to promptly implement this Resolution with the objective of establishing a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East, particularly in light of the failure of the 2005 NPT Review Conference in reaching an effective follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the Middle East Resolution of 1995, whose objectives were some of the major reasons why the Conference failed in arriving at an objective final document, thus jeopardizing the foundation on which the entire review process is built.

5. **Requests** the Islamic countries party to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level to evaluate the result of the 2005 NPT Review Conference and coordinate positions for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

6. **Recalls** the unequivocal undertakings of the Nuclear Weapon States as expressed in the final document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference to pursue nuclear disarmament and **calls upon** them to make a specific timetable for the elimination of their nuclear weapons.

7. **Calls for** fostering cooperation among the OIC Member States in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic development, taking into consideration their needs in the fields of health, sciences, agriculture, energy, research and industry in accordance with the article IV of the NPT

8. **Takes note** of the recognition by the 2000 NPT Review Conference that Israel is the only country in the Middle East that is yet to accede to the Treaty, and its encouragement of that State to accede to the Treaty without delay, should be closely followed-up through the establishment of an effective and specific mechanism aimed at arriving at measures to be implemented against Israel in the event of its non-accession within a specified time period, and requests Member States to take a unified position within the United Nations General Assembly, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to achieve the above.

9. **Requests** the Experts Group on the Security of Islamic States to submit its report on this issue to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the Implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.16/32-P
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA, CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005).

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the total elimination of nuclear weapons and achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free-Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and reaffirming the calls upon all States, particularly Nuclear Weapon States to demand Israel to cease its clandestine nuclear activities and to shut down its nuclear reactors, especially the Dimona Nuclear Reactor given the highly disturbing news on the increase of nuclear radiation leakage which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East, in addition to nuclear threats it represents;

Expressing deep concern over the fact reflected in the report of the UN Secretariat to the 2005 NPT Review Conference on implementing the resolution of the 2000 NPT Review and Extension Conference on the Middle East which states that all States of the region, with the exception of Israel, are parties to the NPT.

Underlining that the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the NPT and the placement of its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East.

Taking into consideration the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference as well as the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference;

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 28/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Summit of the OIC Conference and Resolution 32/31-P adopted by the Thirty First Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia and Central Asia;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the African Union in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

Warning at the serious consequences arising from the fact that all states of the Middle East have become parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty except Israel that has not acceded to the Treaty, has not placed its nuclear facilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguard agreements and has not declared its intention to do so, and has continued its clandestine nuclear programmes and weapon activities;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on this subject particularly Resolutions, 58/34, 58/30, 58/53 and Decision 58/598 on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in the Middle East, Africa and South East Asia and Central Asia respectively;

Noting the successful conclusion of the signing ceremony of the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) that was held at Cairo on 11 April 1996 and the South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free-Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Bangkok) which was signed on 15 December 1995 and entered into force on 27 March 1997;

Welcoming the proposals made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan aimed at achieving nuclear and missile restraint in South Asia;

Taking into consideration the initiative introduced by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, at the Security Council calling for the establishment of a zone free from all weapons of mass-destruction in the Middle East Region;

Convinced that the non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons cannot be achieved in the absence of progress towards universal nuclear disarmament;

Recalling the paragraphs specific to disarmament in the Final Document of the Thirteenth Conference of the Heads of State of Government of the NAM held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2003, as well as the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, Cartagena, Colombia in April 2000, and the communique of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the NAM, held in Durban, South Africa in April 2002;

1. **Urges** all States, especially Nuclear Weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and **calls on** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the relevant U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to immediately implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli nuclear facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and to implement the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT

Review and Extension Conference as well as paragraphs 1-9 of the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

2. **Reaffirms** the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear weapon proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis and **urges** all States, particularly Nuclear Weapon States to pressure Israel to cease its clandestine nuclear activities and to shut down its nuclear reactor especially the Dimona Nuclear Reactor given the highly disturbing news on the increasing possibility of nuclear radiation leakage out of it, which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East.

3. **Condemns** Israel for not implementing the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Extension and Review Conference and reaffirmed by the 2000 NPT Review Conference and **calls** on the United Nations, the Permanent Members of the Security Council and the international community to take the necessary measures to avert the Israeli nuclear threat endangering the peoples of the region, which constitutes a serious violation of the UN objectives, particularly Article 51 of the Charter.

4. **Calls for** the total and complete prohibition of transfer of all nuclear related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, expresses serious concern over the continuing development where by Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear weapon state and considers that this development will have potentially serious negative implications on the regional security as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

5. **Takes note** of the initiative introduced by the Syrian Arab Republic at the UN Security Council in the months of Safar and Shawal 1424H (April and December 2003) calling for the establishment of a zone free from all weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear ones in the Middle East Region.

6. **Calls** for a speedy implementation of Para 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 (1991) and Resolution No. 487 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions concerning the establishment of zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

7. **Requests** the Security Council to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear weapons, and a full report on its stockpile and ammunition for the consideration of the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapon and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East region, and are fundamental factor for a just and comprehensive peace in the region and **calls upon** Member States to strive to include again the item "Israeli nuclear capabilities and its dangers" on the agenda of the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA.

8. **Considers** that the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia constitute one of the important elements for the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation.

9. **Calls on** Nuclear Weapon States to engage constructively through a transparent and credible process of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament with the view to establishing within its programme of work a subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament.

10. **Requests** all Member States to keep up and further coordinate their positions at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East, Africa, South East Asia and Central Asia.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this regard and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/32-P
ON
COOPERATION BY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN WITH IAEA

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the relevant OIC decisions and resolutions, particularly those adopted in the Tenth OIC Summit and the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of Member States, without discrimination, to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

Reaffirming that nothing in the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Statute, shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all parties to develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

Noting with appreciation that the Islamic Republic of Iran has continued its cooperation with the IAEA and adopted the necessary measures to resolve the outstanding issues;

1. **Recognizes** that any attempt aimed at limiting the application of peaceful uses of nuclear energy would affect the sustainable development of developing countries.

2. **Recognizes** the inalienable right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as enshrined in the NPT and the Statute of the IAEA.

3. **Expresses concern** that certain circles are putting pressure against the Islamic Republic of Iran to renounce its inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and expresses its support and solidarity with that country.

4. **Welcomes** the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran has signed the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguard Agreements and has granted unrestricted access to all locations the Agency deemed necessary.

5. **Invites** the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA to continue their cooperation to resolve all remaining outstanding issues.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/32-P
ON
"ISLAM AND THE MUSLIM WORLD IN THE 21ST CENTURY THE PATH OF ENLIGHTENED MODERATION" AND DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE OIC COMMISSION OF EMINENT PERSONS (CEP)

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Resolutely determined to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values and to consolidate the bonds of prevailing brotherly friendship among their people, and to protect their freedom and the common legacy of their civilization and basing themselves on the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination;

Mindful of the transformation that has taken place in the global strategic, political and economic situation and the challenges that it poses to Islamic states and Muslims the world over as well as the need to reform, revitalize and structure the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to enhancing its efficacy in addressing the political, economic, social and cultural challenges faced by the Islamic world and Muslim societies as a whole;

Determined to contribute to working together with the international community in promoting peace and prosperity for the peoples of the world and to forge harmony, tolerance and understanding among all peoples and to seek a just resolution of all conflicts and disputes;

Recalling Resolution 45/10-P(IS) of the 10th OIC Summit Conference which established a Commission of Eminent Persons to:

a) prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Islamic Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st Century;

b) prepare a comprehensive plan for promoting universally and in particular within Islamic societies policies and programmes for promoting Enlightened Moderation in true consonance with the injunctions of Islam and its principles of tolerance emancipation and exaltation of humankind;

c) prepare recommendations, for reform and restructuring of the OIC system taking into account the efforts already initiated in this regard as well as on the question of voluntary financing of OIC's activities and programmes.

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on Islam and the Muslim world in the 21st Century – the Path of Enlightened Moderation (No.OIC/32-ICFM/2005/POL/SG/REP.13).

. **Pays a special tribute** to the President of Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf for his timely nd important initiative of "Enlightened Moderation".

2. **Commends** the efforts of the Commission of Eminent Persons to promote the implementation f the OIC Resolution on Islam and the Muslim World in the 21st Century – the Path of Enlightened Moderation under the able Chairmanship of the Islamic Summit Conference, the brotherly Government of Malaysia.

. **Requests** the Chairman of the 10th OIC Summit Conference to submit the report of the Commission of Eminent Persons to the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference to be eld in Makkah in November 2005, for its further guidance.

. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to ubmit a report thereon to the Thirty-third session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.19/32-P
ON
COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG MEMBER STATES TO ADOPT A UNIFIED STAND IN INTERNATIONAL FORA

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially those calling for cooperation among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of the Principles and Guidelines on Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Stressing the importance of adoption of an effective flexible system for periodic consultations and coordination among the OIC Member States, with the view to maintaining a unified common stand, especially in various international fora;

Recalling its resolutions No.42/31-P on adoption a unified stand at international fora and No.44/31-P on Strengthening Coordination and Consultation among Islamic States;

1. **Recognizes** that maintaining and strengthening effective mechanisms for regular coordination and consultation among the Member States particularly at international fora and adoption of a unified stand by them are essential prerequisites for preservation and promotion of common interests of the Islamic Ummah.

2. **Urges** Member States to continue to give extreme priority to harmonizing their stands on international issues and, considering the ongoing global developments act as a group at regional and international levels.

3. **Stresses** that the Palestinian cause and the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should remain the primary issues which must enjoy the continued adoption of an OIC unified stand.

4. **Requests** Member States to continue to coordinate positions regularly on international issues of common interests and in this respect, **Invites** their Permanent Missions at headquarters of international organizations, particularly in New York and Geneva to coordinate their positions, prior to and during various meetings of the UN System, with a view to promoting their common cause in those meetings;

5. **Invites** the OIC Groups in New York and Geneva, taking into account their proven achievements resulting from fruitful coordination and joint action to submit their recommendations to the respective preparatory meetings of the OIC Ministerial Conferences.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/32-P
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPINGS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling the existing cooperation agreements between the OIC and international and regional organizations;

Taking note of the decisions of the biennial general meeting between the organizations and agencies of the UN System and the OIC, held in Vienna on 13-15 July 2004.

Appreciating the concerted efforts of the Secretary General to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and various international and regional organizations.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. OIC/32-ICFM/2005/POL/SG/REP.14);

1. **Requests** the Secretary General, in implementation of relevant resolutions to continue his efforts to further improve cooperation with international and regional organizations, particularly the United Nations and the European Union.

2. **Urges** the specialized, affiliated and subsidiary organs of the OIC System, to take effective measures to broaden the scope of their cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations.

3. **Entrusts** the senior open-ended intergovernmental experts group on conducting a thorough review of the OIC agenda items and resolutions, established by virtue of resolution No.2/30-ORG[1], to convene in early 2006, and in addition to its previous mandate, by taking into account the extensive experience and achievements gained by the OIC Group at international fora and aiming at promoting its effectiveness and institutionalizing and expanding its activities, to develop necessary rules and define the scope of activities of the OIC Group as an action-oriented, effective and

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[1] The aforementioned Experts Group has been set up by virtue of Resolution 2/30-ORG of 30th ICFM and in accordance with Op 2 of Resolution No.13/31-P, has been requested to convene once every two years to review the resolutions and make appropriate recommendations for their rationalization. It met in 2004 and has to met in 2006.

complementary mechanism for coordinating the positions of OIC Member States, in accordance with the relevant OIC resolutions and submit its recommendations to the 33rd ICFM, for appropriate decision thereon.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General, taking into account the relevant achievements of the OIC Group in different occasions at international fora and other spheres and levels, to conduct a study on the subject and prepare an informative report thereon, for its submission to the meeting of the aforementioned experts group.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION.21/32-P
ON
ESTABLISHING A MECHANISM FOR DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE OIC AND THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Reaffirming its determination to continue the consultation and exchange of views with the European Union on issues of common interest;

Recalling the Troika meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the European Union during the 57th Session of UNGA in New York on September 2002;

Recalling Resolution No. 48/31-P of the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Taking note of the Secretary General's report contained in document ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.19 on Establishing a Mechanism for dialogue between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the European Union (EU).

Also taking note of the Secretary General's report on Cooperation between the OIC and regional and international organizations (No.OIC/32-ICFM/2005/POL/SG/REP.14).

Noting with appreciation the Secretary General's recent letters of invitation addressed to Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission and Mr. Javier Solana, the EU High Representative for Common Foreign & Security Policy, and his fruitful discussions with the EU Commissioner for External Relations, Mrs. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, on the sidelines of the 17th Arab League Summit in Algiers.

Taking note also of the working level meetings of the General Secretariat and the OIC Permanent Observer Mission in Geneva with the officials of the European Commission;

1. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue to follow-up the understanding reached with the President of the European Commission and exchange working-level delegations between the Secretariats of the two organizations.

2. **Decides** in principle to establish a new OIC office in Brussels in order to maintain an effective liaison with the European Union. The financial expenditure involved on establishing this new OIC office in Brussels would be met from within the existing budget of the OIC General Secretariat by

reallocating the existing funds earmarked for the OIC Office in Kabul, which is proposed to be gradually scaled down and replaced with an effective office of the OIC Trust Fund for Afghanistan. This proposal will be subject to the approval of the Permanent Finance Committee.

3. **Requests** the OIC Permanent Observer Mission in Geneva, pending the establishment of an OIC Office in Brussels, to continue to maintain a close liaison with the European Union.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/32-P
ON
THE PROTECTION OF TSUNAMI CHILD VICTIMS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from to 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its 32nd Session held in Sanaa, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumad I 1426 H (28-30 June 2005, recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

- **Expressing** satisfaction at the successful efforts aimed at protecting Tsunami Child Victims in Indonesia;
- **Commending** the initiative adopted in this regard by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Honorable Dato Seri Abdullah Badawi, Prime Minister of Malaysia for the protection of the child victims of Tsunami;
- **Noting with appreciation** the material and humanitarian support extended by Member States to Tsunami victims in all fields and appreciating the Islamic Development Bank's donation of 500 million dollars for the reconstruction and building of the areas affected by Tsunami;

1. **Welcomes** the conclusion of an agreement between the General Secretariat and the Government of Indonesia concerning the opening of an Office for the OIC Alliance for the Protection of Child Victims of Tsunami in Indonesia. It expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for donating US$ 500,000 to cover the administrative and technical expenses for opening the OIC Office.

2. **Urges** Islamic countries and the institutions of civil society in the Islamic world to pursue their assistance designed to protect the Tsunami child victims and provide help to Muslim victims of natural disasters.

3. **Requests** all the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to participate through the media in a joint campaign designed to extend funds and voluntary assistance to face the natural disasters that can befall Islamic countries and communities.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to open an account with the Islamic Development Bank to receive donations and voluntary assistance for this project and draw up statutes defining the use of the funds of that account and submit it to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration and adoption.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/32-P
ON
THE SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE IN NIGER

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Having taken cognizance, with grave concern, of the food crisis currently prevailing in the Republic of Niger;

Proceeding from on the information provided by the delegation of Niger on the famine situation prevailing in the country and on the need to mobilize urgent food assistance for the affected populations;

Referring to the statement of the urgent needs as submitted by the Government of Niger;

Fully aware of the imperious duty of the Islamic Ummah to display total solidarity in favour of the brotherly people of Niger:

1. **Urgently appeals** to the Member States, Islamic financial institutions, as well as the donor and humanitarian assistance bodies of the Islamic Ummah to provide soonest appropriate food assistance to help the government of Niger face the serious famine prevailing in the country.

2. **Decides** to set up a special emergency account at the OIC General Secretariat to collect, in keeping with the request of the Government of Niger, Member State's contributions in order to overcome the immediate and dramatic effects of the drought.

3. **Urges** the international community, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations System, the international institutions and the humanitarian bodies concerned, to provide the necessary support to help the Government and people of Niger face the current serious situation in the country.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up on the prompt implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Member States.

Annex V

Resolutions on Muslim communities and minorities in States not members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

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RESOLUTION No. 1/32-MM
ON
SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development,) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 28 to 30 Jumada Al-Uwla, 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/31-MM on Safeguarding the Rights of Muslim Communities and Minorities adopted by the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004, and all resolutions adopted by the Ministerial and Summit Conferences in this regard;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation of Muslim Communities and Minorities (Document No. ICFM/32-2005/MM/SG.REP.1);

1. **Calls on** all States in their fight against so-called "terrorism" to respect the rights of minorities and communities in non-OIC Member States, not to infringe upon their religious freedom and faith, not to subject them to detention or arbitrary imprisonment, and to give them a fair trial to defend themselves.

2. **Urges** all states not to take any arbitrary measures against Islamic charitable societies by closing them down or restraining their freedom of action thus preventing billions of Muslims in need of charitable assistance and thwarting vital development projects launched in the non-OIC member countries of Muslim communities and minorities.

3. **Affirms** that the measures that have indiscriminately affected many charitable and relief works societies throughout the world and led to stopping their activities in many countries are arbitrary measures and have no relation with combating terrorism. The conference **calls for** the abolition of these measures so that these societies can resume their assistance and relief to Muslims in need around the world.

4. **Calls on** the General Secretariat to coordinate its efforts with those of the international community with a view to discussing the problems of Muslim charitable societies and considering the possibility of organizing an international conference to find solutions to the difficulties and problems presently faced in their work, in coordination with the United Nations.

5. **Takes note** of the Report of the Secretary General on the outcome of the visit of the OIC Mission to Thailand from 2 to 13 June 2005 upon the invitation of its Government, and of the annexed joint press release and **calls upon** the Secretary General to follow-up the issue and report to the next ICFM.

6. **Calls on** the General Secretariat to give special attention to the conditions of Muslims in East Turkistan (Senkiang) in China where they are suffering religious harassment, enforced family planning, and eviction from their lands through a settlement and coercive displacement policy with the number of Muslims in East Turkistan dropping at present.

7. **Approves** the report and recommendations of the Tenth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Muslim Affairs in non-OIC Member States held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 11 to 12 April, 2005; **calls on** the Member States and the General Secretariat to implement them; and **urges** this Group of Experts to continue its work on a regular basis.

8. **Calls on** the Member States to support economic and social development drives and to encourage Islamic savings and investment institutions in the non-OIC countries of Muslim minorities, including the development of Islamic universities and institutions and the introduction of modern sciences in their educational curricula.

9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 2/32-MM
ON
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers(Session of Integration and Development,) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 28 to 30 Jumada Al-Uwla, 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the OIC and the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee of Eight on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Republic of Philippines (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which the signatory parties agreed to consider as the basis for a permanent, just and comprehensive political solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines;

Paying tribute to the role of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, under the wise leadership of H.E. Colonel Moamar Gaddafi, in achieving the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and in hosting the first preliminary talks in Tripoli from 3 to 4 October 1992 and the Unity and Solidarity Meeting of the MNLF leaders on 6 April 2003;

Also paying tribute to the role of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in facilitating the peace process culminating in the signing of the Final Peace Agreement on 2 September 1996, and expressing satisfaction for the efforts of the Ministerial Committee of Eight in this regard;

Recalling that in accordance with the two Memoranda of Understanding with which the GRP and the MNLF concluded two rounds of preliminary talks, held successively in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 3-4 October 1992 and in Cipanas, Western Java, Republic of Indonesia on 14-16 April, 1993, the two parties agreed to conduct official peace negotiations for the full implementation of the letter and spirit of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement;

Recalling also the results of the four rounds of formal peace talks held in Jakarta, Indonesia, including the subsidiary mechanisms, between the GRP and the MNLF, through facilities made available by the OIC Committee of Eight;

Commending the agreement reached by the participants in the Fourth Round of Formal Peace Talks to reaffirm all the points of agreement of the 1994, 1995 and 1996 Interim. Agreements and to include them in the Final Agreement provided for in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement;

Taking note of the important developments recorded in implementing the 1996 Peace Agreement between the Government of Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), in accordance with the terms of the said peace Agreement and the national laws of the Republic of Philippines.

Taking further note of the report of the Chairman of the Committee of Eight to the 30th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Tehran, Iran on 30 May 2003, in which some members of the Committee of Eight request that the Committee continue to monitor the implementation of Phase 2 of the 1996 Peace Agreement between the GRP and the MNLF.

Taking into account the report of the Chairman of the Committee of Eight before the 10th Summit of the OIC in Putrajaya, on 16 October 2003 mentioning that the social and economic developments which are elements of the Phase 2 of the Peace Agreement are already in progress and the phase 1 consisting of military and political aspects of the Agreement has been completed.

Reaffirming resolution No.2/31-MM on the Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 14-16 June which decided the completion of the phase 1 of the 1996 Peace Agreement and the need for the Committee of Eight to continue monitoring the implementation of phase 2;

Encouraging the GRP and the MNLF to continue their adherence to the implementation of phase II of the 1996 Peace Agreement and their efforts to accelerate the implementation of phase II of the 1996 Peace Agreement in bringing about the peace, justice and prosperity in the Southern Philippines;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines (Document No. ICFM/32-2005/MM/SG.REP.2) ;

1. **Renews** its support for the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front initiated on 30 August 1996 in Jakarta and officially signed on 2 September 1996 in Manila.

2. **Calls on** both the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front to preserve the gains achieved since the signing of the Peace Agreement and fully implement the Agreement, particularly Articles 63, 65, 66, in addition to Articles 69, 70, and 71, concerning the representation of the autonomous zone in the Supreme and Appeals Courts and in the Board of the Judicial Attorneys Council.

3. **Urges** the Member States, subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions as well as charitable Islamic organizations in the Member States to increase their medical, humanitarian, economic, financial and technical assistance for the development and rehabilitation of Southern Philippines through the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in order to accelerate the completion of the social and economic development.

4. **Commissions** the Ministerial Committee of Eight and the Secretary General to continue the necessary contacts with the Government of the Philippines and the MNLF, for complete implementation of the Peace Agreement and defining a time table to finalize the implementation of all the articles of the Peace Agreement of 1996.

5. **Reaffirms** the importance of implementing Articles 148 and 149 of the Peace Agreement on establishing an Islamic Banking Division inside the Philippines Central Bank (BSP) in order to finance and develop the autonomous zone in Mindanao until the autonomous zone is granted the financial and administrative independence stipulated by the Agreement.

6. **Noting** the report of the General Secretariat which regret and concern preoccupations over environmental pollution affecting 1.2 million Muslims living around the Lanao Lake in the Mindanao region because of non-adherence by the national electricity generating station to environment protection standards, leading to water pollution and the spread of poverty and disease within the local population. The conference **exhorts** both parties of the Peace Agreement redouble their efforts to solve this problem.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 3/32-MM
ON
THE SITUATION OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY OF WESTERN THRACE, GREECE

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development,) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 28 to 30 Jumada Al-Uwla, 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Reaffirmed commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in non-OIC Member States;

Realizing that the Muslims in Greece, in general, and the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace in particular are an integral part of the Muslim World;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements calling for observance of human rights, namely political, social, cultural and economic rights and freedom of worship, and most particularly the Lausanne Treaty which guarantees the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace such as to use their Turkish language, to practice their religious rites and to elect freely their representatives in all fields;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Realizing that the basic rights and freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace are defined and protected by multilateral and bilateral Treaties and Agreements to which Greece is a party;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the issue of the Turkish Muslim Minority of Western Thrace in Greece; (Document No. ICFM/32-2005/MM/SG.REP.3)

1. **Condemns** the judicial harassment of the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini, Mr. Mehmet Emin Aga and Mr. Ibrahim Serif.

2. **Demands** that the necessary steps for the election of the administration board of the Waqfs by the Turkish Muslim Minority, be taken to enable their self-governance.

3. **Regrets** the ban imposed by the Greek Supreme Court on the activities of the Turkish Muslim Minority's oldest non-governmental organization, the 'Turkish Union of Zanthi" on the grounds that its title bears the word 'Turkish".

4. **Urges** Greece to take all measures to respect the rights and identity of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and urgently recognize the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the official Muftis.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to initiate the drafting of a report relating to the continuing reports about the destruction of Mosques and Muslim cemeteries in Western Thrace and present a report thereon on the issue to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4/32-MM
ON
THE MUSLIM MINORITY IN MYANMAR

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development,) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 28 to 30 Jumada Al-Uwla, 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Reaffirming Resolution No. 4/31-MM adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) and all the Islamic ministerial and summit resolutions;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Muslim Minority in Myanmar (Document No. ICFM/32-2005/MM/SG.REP.4);

1. **Urges** Member States to deploy their efforts in conjunction with those of the international community in order to restore democracy, establish a democratically elected government in Myanmar, and guarantee the right to the voluntary return of refugees displaced from their homes, particularly the Muslims of the Arakan region of Myanmar.

2. **Urges** the Government of Myanmar to put an end to its killings, displacement, and exile of the Muslims of Arakan and its attempts to eradicate their Islamic culture and identity.

3. **Appeals** to Muslim leaders and institutions and civil society organizations in the Republic of Myanmar to combine their efforts and work in coordination and cooperation with opposition parties in order to achieve the aspirations of the people of Myanmar to freedom, justice, equality, and democracy.

4. **Requests** the OIC Secretary-General to consider the possibility of dispatching a delegation to visit Myanmar's neighboring countries and ASEAN countries to discuss this issue and study adequate modalities to stop the oppressive and brutal actions suffered by the Muslims of Arakan and to report thereon to the next Ministerial Conference.

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the situation of the Muslim Minority in Myanmar and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex VI

Resolutions on economic affairs

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 1/10-E(IS) and 8/10-E(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; Resolutions Nos. 1/31-E and 8/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Endorsing the Monterrey consensus of the International Conference of Financing for Development held in Monterrey, Mexico on 18-22 March, 2002;

Having taken note with appreciation of the studies prepared by SESRTCIC on world economic developments and ICDT on intra-OIC trade;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter,

1. **Urges** the Member States to pursue efforts aimed at strengthening economic and commercial cooperation as well as economic policy coordination among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.

2. **Underlines** the need to devise ways and means to minimize the adverse effects of the globalization on the economies of the OIC Member States as well as to enable them to harness opportunities provided by globalization.

3. **Calls on the** international community to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared by all countries on an equitable basis so as to ensure balanced advantages and obligations of developing countries including OIC Member States.

4. **Notes with appreciation** the exchange of views on current world economic issues that are held regularly during the annual sessions of the COMCEC which constitute valuable occasions for the Member States to share their experiences and coordinate their positions on these issues.

5. **Notes with concern** the extraterritorial application by a number of developed countries of their domestic legislation which adversely affect foreign investments in other countries, including the OIC Member States; **rejects** all coercive measures, which are null and void from the perspective of international law; and

recalls in this connection the UN General Assembly Resolution 57/5 elimination of coercive unilateral and extraterritorial economic measures to exert political and economic pressure as an attempt by the international community to put an end to such practices.

6. **Recognizes** that the current phase of globalization and restrictive labour mobility are widening the income disparities between the developed and developing countries and that efficient labour migration management is essential for closing down such disparities and reducing the negative impacts of globalization through facilitating the flow of trade, capital, skills and ideas.

7. **Affirms** that the private sector in the Member States should play a prominent role in giving impetus to intra-OIC economic and trade relations and invites the Governments of Member States to encourage their businessmen and representatives of the Private Sector to undertake a proactive role in this sphere, including to effectively taking part in the Private Sector Meetings organized by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 5/10-E(IS), 6/10-E(IS), 7/10-E(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolutions Nos. 5/31-E, 6/31-E, 7/31-E adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reiterating the importance of collective efforts by the international community towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals as contained in the UN Millennium Summit Declaration of 2000;

Reaffirming that the eradication of poverty in all Member States before the end of the next decade constitute a common objective of OIC Member States.

Reaffirming also that a favourable international economic environment within the framework of the concessions to be granted to them in terms of providing financial and technical assistance and investment resources; and access to international markets with raw materials price stability and appropriate structural programmes, is necessary for the success of the efforts being exerted by LDCs and low income countries in eradicating poverty.

Noting with concern the growing debt-servicing problems of externally indebted developing countries, particularly the LDCs, as constituting an element adversely affecting their development efforts;

Noting that the international community is observing the period 1997-2006 as the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty.

Recognizing that, in the process of globalization, the marginalization of the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, has created constraints to the efforts to eradicate poverty;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of UNCTAD in favour of the Least Developed and Land-locked countries.

Expressing satisfaction with the IDB's efforts at the extension of assistance to the Least Developed Countries and for the opening of a special account for them.

Noting with appreciation the studies prepared and presented by SESRTCIC on the Problems of Least Developed and Land-locked Member States;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Appeals** to the international community, particularly the developed countries, to fully and expeditiously implement the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May, 2001.

2. **Endorses** the Cotonou Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed countries held in Cotonou, Benin from 5 to 7 August, 2002.

3. **Stresses** the need for developed states to fulfill their obligations under the Monterrey Conference on Development and Financing, held in Mexico in 2002.

4. **Calls upon** the international community to help the LDCs to progressively integrate themselves into the world economy and strengthen LDC's capacity to participate in the multilateral trading system, including facilitating accession to WTO by those LDC's which are not already members.

5. **Urges** developed countries to increase their contributions and initiate new means within the framework of the International Development Strategy and to follow the example of countries who converted the debts contracted by the least developed countries into grants in order to facilitate the implementation of the structural adjustment measures undertaken by these countries.

6. **Expresses** concern at the declining trend in the quantity of ODA to the LDCs and **stresses** the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the donor countries in favour of the developing countries in general and the Least Developed Countries in particular and calls upon donor countries to achieve as soon as possible the agreed target of 0.7% of the GNP for overall official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for the least developed countries.

7. **Emphasizes** the importance of achieving reductions in the outstanding debt of the Least Developed Countries to sustainable levels through debt-relief measures, in order to help relieve their financial burdens, enhance their credit-worthiness and improve their external financial prospects.

8. **Reaffirms** the urgent need for effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries and **appeals** to international creditors as well as to international financial institutions to continue adopting necessary measures to cut down the

debt of OIC Member States, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced and favourable interest rates or swapping debts for financing various development projects.

9. **Expresses** its appreciation for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) debt relief initiative and **calls** for its accelerated implementation in order to enable more eligible countries to benefit from the initiative.

10. **Thanks** the Islamic Development Bank for its contribution to the Debt Relief in favour of Member States. The total estimated NPV of Total Debt Relief by IDB to 14 Member Countries as of June 2003 reached US.D 144 Million.

11. **Urges** that the approach in the debt settlement should cover all types of debt, including multilateral debt and all indebted developing countries, and incorporate measures aimed at a once-and-for all reduction arrangement to reduce their debt burden to a scale that would allow them to resume their economic growth and development.

12. **Urges** the developed countries and International institutions to take specific measures for the fulfilment of the commitments made at the World Social Summit, held in Copenhagen, as well as other international fora so as to enable the Least Developed Member States to attain this objective.

13. **Encourages** incorporation of micro-credit schemes in the strategy of poverty eradication and implementation of related recommendations as reflected in the Plan of Action adopted in the Micro-Credit Summit held in Washington from 2-4 February 1997.

14. **Welcomes** the adoption of a resolution by the Fifty-seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly (December 2002) on setting up of an international solidarity fund to tackle poverty and to promote human advancement in the developing countries, and **calls upon** Member States and international donor institutions to mobilize and allocate fresh financial resources to the Fund.

15. **Encourages** the Member States to share among themselves the best practice models for poverty alleviation implemented by both public and private sectors in comparable as well as adaptable situations.

16. **Renews** the call made to the international community, especially the developed countries, to offer substantial reduction or cancellation of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.

17. **Appeals** to Member States which are donors to use their influence on the International Donor Community to overcome the external debt burden of developing and least developed OIC Member States.

18. **Notes with satisfaction** the efforts of some Member States to extend assistance to the least developed Member States with the amount of aid exceeding the target of 0.15 per cent of GNP and hopes that such assistance will continue.

19. **Reaffirms** its decision to set up an open-ended OIC intergovernmental group of experts, including representatives of the OIC General Secretariat, IDB, ICCI, ICDT and SESRTCIC, with the mandate of examining the ways and means of implementing the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 in respect of the Least Developed Countries within the OIC and submitting proposals of intra-OIC cooperation in this regard for consideration by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister; and **requests** the Secretary-General to setup such an OIC intergovernmental group of experts to draw up and submit proposals to the 32nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held in Sanaa, Republic of Yemen in 2005.

20. **Notes** that the OIC Secretary General has set up a Task Force on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in accordance with Resolution 5/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; and **appreciates** the efforts of the ICCI in initiating such a proposal and organising meetings of the Task Force, the first of which was held on 27-29 January 2002 in Dhaka; the second in Maputo, Republic of Mozambique on 19-21 May, 2003, the third in Lahore, Pakistan on 16-18 march 2004, and the fourth in Bangkok, Thailand on 24-26 January 2005.

21. **Recognizes** the necessity to respond effectively to the needs of Land-locked and transit countries so as to allow them to develop their transport infrastructure and road network and called on the developed countries to provide the necessary assistance to promote trade among the various parties.

22. **Calls upon** the land-locked countries, their transit neighbours and donor counties to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with the transit problems in accordance with the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries.

23. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/32-E
ON
STRENGTHENING THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 3/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolution No. 3/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the related decisions of the COMCEC which have the subject on its agenda as a permanent item;

Appreciating the efforts of IDB and ICDT in assisting and appraising the Member States on matters related to WTO.

Recognising that the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system is pivotal in contributing towards enhancing growth and development;

Taking note with appreciation of the reports submitted by SESRTCIC and ICDT;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Calls** on OIC Member States who have acceded to the WTO to support and facilitate negotiations for the accession of the other Member States which have not yet joined the WTO.

2. **Urges** the WTO and its Member States to:

   i. **facilitate** the accession of all States to the WTO to ensure its universality in decision-making, emphasize the importance of clarity and transparency of membership procedure, and avoid requiring states wishing to adhere to meet unfair requirements or conditions beyond the commitments of member states with equal status on the development scale;

   ii. **stress** the need to ensure that political considerations should not impede the process of accession to the WTO;

   iii. **accord** priority and urgency in addressing implementation problems;

iv. **ensure** that the agenda for further negotiations remains focused, balanced and manageable, taking into account the limited resources and the level of development of many developing countries, in particular the LDCs;

v. **strengthen** the development dimension in multilateral trade agreements, including operationalizing the special and differential treatment provisions such as extending the transitional period in implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement;

vi. **reject** the inclusion of non-trade issues, such as labour and environmental standards, into the work programme of the WTO, given its detrimental effects to the evolution of a just, free and fair trading environment as reiterated by most WTO members;

vii. **ensure** the availability of sufficient resources for technical cooperation activities to assist developing countries implement WTO agreements and decisions

viii. **review** the structure of the decision making process of the WTO to ensure greater transparency of the WTO process and ensuring effective participation of WTO members in this process;

ix. **ensure** that technical assistance by WTO shall also contribute to capacity building in developing countries, in particular the LDCs.

3. **Notes** that Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference was held in Cancun, Mexico on 10-14 September 2003.

4. **Commends** the IDB for its sincere efforts in raising awareness among OIC Member States of the wide-ranging impact of the Uruguay Round agreements on their economies, and in reinforcing the capabilities of Member States, including its negotiating capabilities, preparing them fully for the negotiations in the context of the WTO, and calls on IDB to continue in its efforts.

5 **Appreciates** also the technical assistance programmes of the Islamic Development Bank to assist Member States which are either members of the WTO or in the process of accession to the Organization, and the role of the Bank in organizing consultative meetings in order to enable Member States to exchange its views and coordinate their stands as much as possible on all issues of common interest in order to prepare for the WTO ministerial meetings and evaluate the results of these meetings; and appreciates IDB's efforts in providing technical assistance to enhance the capacity-building of OIC Member States in human resources development and institutional sectors such as organizing trade

policy courses, seminars, symposia and workshops on the main topics and providing specific direct technical assistance to the OIC Member States.

6. **Thanks** the Islamic Development Bank for organizing in Geneva on 13 October 2004, a consultative meeting for exchange of views on the "July Package", the framework agreement reached by the World Trade Organization in August 2004, and welcomes the Bank's initiative to intensity its efforts in extending technical assistance to Member countries on the world Trade Organization to prepare for the 6th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization scheduled for 13-18 December 2005 in Hong Kong, by arranging three upcoming Consultative Meetings: the first for permanent missions in Geneva; (was held on 15th June 2005) the second for senior officials in Jeddah; and the third for Ministers on the sidelines of the 6th Ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization in Hong Kong.

7. **Commends** the Islamic Development Bank for organizing a symposium on competition policy in Khartoum, Sudan, from 27-28 April, 2004, a symposium on the ending of the textiles and clothing agreement from 10-11 May 2004 (Jeddah), a symposium on ongoing developments on WTO negotiations on "access to agricultural and non-agricultural markets: opportunities and challenges for Member states of the World Trade Organization," as well as a workshop on the entry of Central Asian states to the membership of the World Trade Organization, from 31 January – 3 February 2005 (Kyrgyz). Also commends the continuous efforts of the Islamic Development Bank to strengthen Member countries' understanding of WTO agreements through the organization of courses on trade policies in Benin from 21 June – 9 July 2004 for French-speaking countries, in Jakarta from 27 September – 15 October 2004 for English-speaking countries and in Tunis, which was held from 9-27 May 2005 for Arabic-speaking countries.

8. **Urges** the UNCTAD to undertake studies on the necessary measures to bring about a balance in cost and benefits for the developing countries in adopting the new trade and economic regimes taking into account their different levels of development and ability to compete.

9. **Requests** IDB and ICDT to continue their efforts and submit periodic reports to the COM'CEC and related OIC fora.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/32-E
ON
SUPPORTING THE
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sanaa, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/10-E(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolution No. 2/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recognising that the recent South East Asian financial crisis was not only rooted in the macroeconomic vulnerabilities in several of the affected economies but was also caused by weaknesses in the current arrangements that govern the international financial system;

Accepting that weaknesses in the arrangements that make up the international monetary system have allowed excessive risk taking, imprudent investor behaviour and speculative activities;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Underscores** the importance of developing an orderly and strengthened international financial system.
2. **Underlines** that the reforms of the international financial architecture should aim at addressing the fundamental weaknesses of the free market system and inherent instability of the international financial system through achieving the following:
   a. avoid destabilising capital flows to maximise benefits from globalised capital markets, thereby minimising risk;
   b. contain the adverse impact of currency trading especially on small economies;
   c. mitigate occurrence of future crisis;
   d. limit the contagion effect of any crisis; and
   e. achieve symmetry in efforts of governments and the private sector.

3. **Appreciates** the contributions and efforts made by the various fora such as the G-7, APEC, ASEAN, the G-15, the G-20 as well as the international financial and regulatory bodies such as the IMF, World Bank, the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) to strengthen the international financial architecture.

4. **Stresses** the need to maintain the momentum for reforming the global financial architecture.

5. **Calls** for effective representation of the developing and emerging market economies in the consultations and decision-making on the reforms of the international financial architecture.

6. **Calls** for greater participation of private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crisis and the application of standards of transparency and disclosure of economic and financial information equally to the public and private sectors.

7. **Requests** SESRTCIC to continue studying the matter, particularly from the point of view of its implications for the OIC Member States to formulate fresh proposals and recommendations thereon and submit periodic reports to the annual session of the COMCEC and thereafter to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for active consideration for implementation.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, OF THE SYRIAN CITIZENS IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS AND OF THE LEBANESE CITIZENS IN OCCUPIED SOUTH LEBANON AND THE WESTERN BEKKA FORMERLY UNDER OCCUPATION

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 9/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolution No. 9/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Believing in the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter aimed at strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States, and conforming with mass international will that rejects arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territory which lead to deterioration of the economic and social conditions of Arab citizens under the yoke of Israeli occupation, on the one hand, and that supports the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region based on the (Land-for-Peace principle) UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 425, 1397, 1402 and 1403 as well as the authority of the Madrid Peace Conference, on the other;

Underlining the unfailing efforts exerted by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to promote the economic structure; and to renovate what was destroyed by the Israeli aggression and in view of the escalation of the illegal and unlawful expansionist settlement policies of the Israeli government, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan; and also in view of the serious implications of this escalation on the existing difficult economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan;

Expressing extreme concern over the grave economic impacts, resulting from the expansionist settlement policy of the Israeli government, on the difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and those of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan as well as the Arab people in the occupied Arab territory;

Expressing deep concern over the danger of Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan, part of South Lebanon which are suffering huge economic and material losses;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Hails** the efforts made by the Palestinian National Authority to rebuild Palestinian facilities, infrastructure and properties already destroyed and those being destroyed by the Israeli occupation authorities. It commends the strenuous efforts exerted by the Palestinian Authority to rebuild and strengthen Palestinian national economy.

2. **Invites** all concerned bodies to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian people to establish their national economy, consolidation of their national institutions and to enable them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. **Reaffirms** the earlier OIC resolutions in favour of the extension of all forms of economic, technical, material and moral support and assistance to the Palestinian people, preferential treatment for Palestinian export products, granting them exemptions from taxes and tariffs and permitting Palestinian manpower to work in the Member States for specific periods thus helping to improve their material conditions and contributing to their return and their steadfastness on their land.

4. **Urges** Member States to set up people's committees to collect donations to support the Intifada and provide urgent assistance to the Palestinian people in this emergency situation.

5. **Strongly condemns** the closure and blockade imposed on corridors, and on the Palestinian towns and villages, which have resulted in heavy losses and serious damage to the social and economic life of the Palestinian people, and are detrimental to the Palestinian economy; **and calls upon** the international community to force Israel to end the closure and lift the blockade imposed on the Palestinian territories.

6. **Strongly condemns** the acts of demolition and destruction of Palestinian homes, institutions, facilities, lands, the uprooting and burning of fruitful trees and plants, and the bulldozing of the soil, which are perpetrated by the Israeli occupation army and settlers and which have resulted in severe losses for the Palestinian economy and building an expansionist infrastructure by establishing more settlements **and calls upon** the international community to force Israel to put an end to these criminal acts and to pay reparations for these damages **also strongly** condemns Israel for its erection of the Apartheid Wall which eats up into the Palestinian lands, isolates scores of villages, and prevents their population from exploiting their land in addition to the crimes perpetrated by the settlers, the fences built by them, and their preventing Palestinians from harvesting their crops.

7. **Calls upon** the international community to intervene to force Israel to release the Palestinian funds being held up by it and estimated at millions of dollars accruing

from taxes and tariffs due to the Palestinian authority and levied by the Israeli government.

8. **Calls** the Member States to continue to make generous contributions to the Al-Quds Fund, the Al-Quds Waqf and Beit al-Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly in the light of the current conditions in the occupied territories where the infrastructure is being systematically destroyed.

9. **Calls** for the necessity of implementing the draft resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people as well as the draft resolutions of other international organizations and relevant specialized agencies. **It also calls** for united efforts on the part of the Member States in their support of the Palestinian cause during the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

10. **Condemns** Israel's persisting defiance of the international community and the construction of a separation wall in the Palestinian territories, and stresses its dangerous impact on the economic conditions in Palestine, and the adverse effects of the wall on the daily life of the Palestinian people and their consequent suffering.

11. **Urges** the private sector and investors of the Member States to undertake the execution of the economic, industrial, agricultural and housing programmes in the territories of the Palestinian National Authority with a view to supporting and strengthening the Palestinian national economy.

12. **Appreciating** the efforts of IDB and ICCI, calls upon the Federation of Palestinian Chambers and the local Palestinian Chambers to activate their private sector so that not only the means of technical and financial assistance could be extended to the private sector but also joint ventures could be materialized with the private sector from other Islamic Countries.

13. **Condemns** Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and parts of South Lebanon, including the Shebaa farms and the arbitrary Israeli practices which have led to the degradation of the social and economic situation of the Syrian and Lebanese populations suffering under the yoke of Israeli occupation.

14. **Urges** the OIC Member States to carry all necessary actions at the international level to exert pressure on Israel to desist from resorting to imposition of the brutal blockades on the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif which result in extremely painful economic effects on the Palestinian people and raise the level of unemployment among the Palestinians. It also hampers international efforts aimed at realizing development in the occupied Palestinian territory and the territory of the Palestinian National Authority.

15. **Calls on** Member States and the international community to compel Israel to pay the Government of Lebanon reparations for the plight of the Lebanese citizens in Southern Lebanon and the Western Beqaa who suffered Israeli aggressions throughout the occupation that has induced substantial losses and social complications and caused a quasi-permanent paralysis of economic activities in the region.

16. **Calls on** Member States and the international community to extend necessary assistance to the Lebanese citizens in South Lebanon and the Western Beqaa who have been constantly and every day the targets of Israeli aggression throughout the occupation period, thus entailing huge material losses and social hardships leading to a quasi permanent paralysis of the economic activities in the area.

17. **Calls also on** the Member States to coordinate their efforts regarding the implementation of the resolutions on the subject.

18. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LOSSES FOR GREAT JAMAHIRIYA AS A RESULT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION NOS. 748/92 AND 883/93.

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development),* held in Sana,a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 11/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolutions Nos. 11/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the negative effects on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the sanctions imposed on it by the Security Council under Resolutions No. 748/1992 and 883/1993, in the economic, cultural and social fields;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the various fora of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General;

1 **Reaffirms** the importance of paying due attention to this issue with a view to definitively lifting the embargo imposed on the Libyan Arab people and paying them reparations for the losses they have suffered as a result of the sanctions imposed on them pursuant to Security Council resolutions No. 748/1992 and 883/1993.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 25/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolution No. 25/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference as well as resolutions of the 22nd , 23rd, 24th , 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th , and 31st Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with great interest the efforts by the Palestinian National Authority in Gaza Strip and West Bank to improve the living conditions of the Palestinian people and to reconstruct the Palestinian national economy;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the issue;

1. **Expresses** its deep appreciation for the assistance extended to the Palestinian people and Authority by some Member States and relevant bodies of the OIC; and **calls upon** all Member States to continue their support and assistance for their Palestinian brothers to enable them face the difficult conditions they are passing through due to continuous Israeli aggression .

2. **Commends** the substantial assistance and contributions extended by the people and Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the generosity of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for his support of 1,000 families of the martyrs of the Palestinian intifada and **notes** that Saudi Arabia has paid up all its installments until May 2003 to support the Palestinian Authority in conformity with the Arab League resolution addressed to all Arab countries in support of the Palestinian Authority

3. **Commends** the efforts of the Palestinian National Authority in the Palestinian territories to reconstruct what has been destroyed during three consecutive years of Israeli aggression, and **calls upon** the international community, and monetary and economic institutions to come to the aid of the Palestinian people and assist them to rebuild the destruction caused by the Israeli occupation.

4. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions aimed at extending all forms of moral, material, technical and economic support to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian National Authority; and at giving preference to importation of Palestinian products and exempting them from taxes and custom duties.

5. **Urges** business men and investors in Member States to contribute in executing economic, industrial, agricultural and housing projects in the Palestinian territories in order to build the Palestinian national economy and to support the Palestinian National and institutions in the implementation of the coming phases of their development programmes in the economic, social and health fields.

6. **Urges** Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in view of the obstacles placed by Israel, to facilitate employment opportunities for the Palestinian labour force, in order to enhance the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people and to eradicate unemployment.

7. **Also urges** the Member States to conclude bilateral agreements with the Palestinian National Authority in the economic, commercial and social fields in order to improve the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people in their homeland, and **expresses** its deep appreciation for the assistance extended to the Palestinian people by some Member States to build their national economy in the self rule regions of West Bank and Gaza Strip.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 13/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, and the resulting losses of life and property, and their consequences on political and economic conditions in Lebanon;

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Government of Lebanon to achieve stability and security, establish its authority, reconstruct its country, and provide for the needs of citizens in the territories previously under Israeli occupation;

Taking into account the difficulties faced by the Lebanese citizens in the territories previously occupied by Israel, and in the neighbouring areas;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation for the donation made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, announced at the Donors Conference (Paris 2) of the amount of US$700 million in the form of securities and of purchasing government bonds.

2. **Expresses also** its appreciation of the assistance extended by some Member States and by the relevant organs of the OIC.

3. **Condemns** Israeli acts of aggression against public facilities and infrastructures in Lebanon, aimed at obstructing the efforts of reconstruction made by the government of Lebanon. It also condemns the continued Israeli unwillingness to withdraw from parts of the territory of Lebanon, including the Shab'a farms, to the line of the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.

4. **Further Condemns** Israel for refusing to hand over maps of landmines, which it planted in various agricultural and vital regions of the south and the western Bekaa, which constitutes a grave danger to the lives of civilians and prevents

them from leading a normal life. Condemns also Israel for detaining Lebanese detainees in its prisons.

5. **Reaffirms** its previous Resolutions on the need to provide various forms of financial, material, and humanitarian aid to Lebanon to meet its economic, technical and training needs, and **reiterates** the appeal to OIC Member States and to international and regional bodies to contribute urgently and effectively to the reconstruction of what was destroyed by Israeli occupation, and to respond positively to the call for a conference of donor states for that purpose.

6. **Calls** on Member States to grant exceptional facilities to Lebanese products to permit them unhindered access to their markets in support of the Lebanese economy, the mainstay of Lebanese steadfastness and resistance to Israeli aggression.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9 /32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 19/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolution No. 19/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling further the text of the Final Communiqué of the 9th extra-ordinary session of the ICFM held in Doha on 10 October, 2001;

Taking into account that Afghanistan is currently faced by serious constraints due to more than two decades of war;

Taking also into account the participation of the Member States and the Secretary General of the OIC in the Donors Conference held in on 21-22 January 2002 in Tokyo; and in March 2004 in Berlin;

Noting that about 70% to 80% of its economic and social infrastructures have been destroyed during the two decades of war;

Bearing in mind the importance of the voluntary and sustainable repatriation and reintegration of the Afghan refugees and displaced people to their homeland and place of origin;

Aware that over 1.5 million Afghans were killed, about 1.5 million disabled and more than 5 million displaced and took refuge in the neighbouring countries;

Recognizing that about 10 million mines were planted in different parts of the country:

Taking cognizance of the OIC Trust Fund for the assistance of the people of Afghanistan and the commencement of its operation;

Noting also that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan needs critical international support and assistance in its efforts at stabilization and reconstruction of the war-ravaged country;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Calls for** a major international effort to provide humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.

2. **Urges** the Member States who have pledged to contribute to the OIC Trust Fund for the assistance of the people of Afghanistan to remit their donations and further urges all other Member States to donate to this Fund in order to strengthen its operation and enhance its capacity.

3. **Further** urges the Member States to participate actively by any means in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

4. **Urges** Member States, Islamic institutions and international organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and to the internally displaced Afghans as well as to the Afghan refugees in neighbouring countries, particularly the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure their voluntary and sustainable repatriation, reintegration and resettlement in their homeland.

5. **Expresses** its satisfaction on the conclusion reached at the **Second** Donors Conference in Berlin in March 2004 to extend assistance to Afghanistan, and **appeals** to countries to begin to implement the commitments made at the Berlin Conference to assist Afghanistan to rebuild her infrastructure.

6. **Commends** the assistance extended by Islamic countries in implementation of the declaration of commitments made during the Tokyo Conference held on 21 to 22 January 2002, in particular the contribution made to Afghanistan by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of an amount of US$221 million in addition to $52 million in humanitarian aid, and appreciates the donation of $30 million for the construction of the Kabul-Heart road.

7. **Appreciates** also the contributions made by the Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, State of Qatar, United Arab Emirates and other Member States for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

8. **Welcomes** the holding of the International Conference on 'Afghanistan and Regional Economic Cooperation; Central Asia, Iran and Pakistan' in Bishkek on 10-12 May 2004 with a view to finding ways and means of reinforcing economic cooperation between the states of the region and Afghanistan.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 21/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Confirming full solidarity of the Member States of the OIC with the Government and people of Azerbaijan at this very critical time of the country's history;

Referring to the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions regarding this conflict;

Deploring the Armania-backed aggressive separatism instigated in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, followed by aggression and occupation by Armenia of about 20 percent of Azerbaijani territories and resulted in violent displacement of almost one million Azerbaijani people from their homes, which, as such, resembles the terrible concept of ethnic cleansing;

Conscious of the fact that economic damage inflicted upon Azerbaijan in its territories currently by Armenia already exceeds US$ 20 billion;

Welcoming and appreciating the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies, United Nations institutions and international organizations;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Appeals** to the Member States and Islamic institutions to make available to the Government of Azerbaijan the much needed economic and humanitarian assistance with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Azerbaijani people.

2. **Calls upon** the international organizations to continue to grant humanitarian, financial assistance to Azerbaijan.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 11 /32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling earlier resolutions of the 10th Islamic Summit Conference, 30th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the 20th Session of the COMCEC;

Considering the role played by the Republic of Guinea, within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to establish peace and ensure stability in some Member States, victims of armed conflicts;

Considering that the presence of a huge number of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire constitutes an unbearable burden for the economy of the Republic of Guinea;

Considering the need for the Republic of Guinea to reconstruct its country and ensure the survival of the refugees and their return to their respective countries;

1. **Calls** urgently the international community and Member States to provide substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea so as to enable it to face this situation created by the aggressions which victimized her and by the presence on its territory of hundred of thousands of refugees most of whom are Muslims.

2. **Appeals** to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its assistance to the Republic of Guinea so that it may create the social infrastructures needed for the displaced population and the refugees, and overcome the deterioration of the environment brought about by this massive presence of refugees.

3. **Appeals** to the international community and the Member States to provide substantial economic and financial support to the programme of reconstruction of refugees' countries of origin to ensure their effective return to their countries.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES STRICKEN BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL CALAMITIES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 10/10-E (IS), 28/10-E(IS) and 26/10-E (IS) adopted by the 10th Islamic Summit Conference and Resolutions Nos. 10/31-E, 28/31-E and 26/31-E adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; respectively;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by natural disasters, drought and desertification, with their damaging effects on economic and social conditions of the affected countries especially in the sectors of agriculture and food, economic and social infrastructures as well as public services and utilities;

Fully aware that afflicted Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot by themselves bear the growing burden of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction work;

Recognising the importance of disaster preparedness and management for mitigating the impacts of natural calamities and the need for continued efforts by the international community to enhance awareness in this regard.

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

a) The Republic of Djibouti

Deeply concerned at the recent floods in Djibouti causing an important loss in livestock, as well as serious damage to roads and health establishments thus causing cholera and malaria epidemics;

1. **Appeals** to the Member States to provide substantial financial and material support to the Republic of Djibouti for the consolidation of peace, the reconstruction of the country and the implementation of its structural adjustment programme.

2. **Calls on** the Member States to assist the Republic of Djibouti in its struggle against the disastrous consequences of the recent flood at both the social and economic levels.

b) The Republic of Mozambique

Noting with satisfaction that the Mozambique's Presidential and Legislative elections held on 1-2 December, 2004, was carried out peacefully and in a transparent manner, which created conditions to reinforce democratic process and to continue to implementation of economic and social programmes;

Appreciating the efforts being made by the Government of Mozambique in the implementation programme for eradication of poverty and for economic development;

3. **Appeals** to the Islamic Development Bank, all Islamic Institutions and the International community in general to continue rendering their assistance in order to ensure the socio-economic development of Mozambique.

4. **Urges** the developed countries to write off the external debt of Mozambique in the light of its current effort to eradication of poverty.

5. **Calls upon** all Member States to continue their support to the implementation of the programme of reconstruction of Mozambique.

6. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and relevant OIC institutions.

7. **Urges** the international community to render assistance for setting up national, sub-regional, regional and international disaster prevention, preparedness and management mechanisms, including early warning systems.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES AFFECTED BY REGIONAL WAR, CIVIL INSURGENCE, OR POLITICAL CRISES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 13/10-E (IS), 27/10-E (IS), 24/10-(IS), 15/10-E(IS), 16/10-E (IS), 17/10-E (IS), 18/10-E (IS), 22/10-E (IS), 21/10-E (IS) and 20/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolutions Nos. 13/31-E, 27/31-E, 24/31-E, 15/31-E, 16/31-E, 17/31-E, 18/31-E, 22/31-E, 21/31-E and 20/31-E adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers respectively;

Taking into account the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter as well as members' commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Confirming full solidarity of the Member States of the OIC with the Government and people of the affected countries at this very critical time of the country's history;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

a) The Republic of Tajikistan

Deeply concerned at critical situation which Tajikistan has faced in the light of 5 years of bloody civil war resulted in the death, injury spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and diarrhoea and displacement of thousands of people as well as destruction of its economic and social infrastructures;

Noting the return of about 200 thousands Tajik refugees to their homeland which necessitates a great financial and technical support;

1. **Appeals** to all members and Islamic financial institutions to make their generous contributions to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Tajikistan either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organisations so as to enable Tajikistan to fulfil its rehabilitation programmes.

2. **Urges** the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Tajikistan.

b) The Republic of Yemen

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties faced by the Republic of Yemen and the loses incurred in the tourism sector in the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001 in New York.

Appreciating the efforts made and success achieved by the Government of the Republic of Yemen in implementing the Economic Reforms Policy and the Fight-Against-Poverty Programme;

Taking into consideration the heavy burdens borne by the Yemeni Government to provide shelter for groups of refugees from neighbouring African countries;

3. **Expresses** its appreciation for the efforts of Yemeni Government in overcoming its economic difficulties and the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform and the Fight-Against-Poverty Programme.

4. **Renews its call** to the Member States and all regional and international organizations to extend all kinds of economic assistance to the Yemeni Government to support its efforts aimed at implementing the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform and the Fight-Against-Poverty Programme with a view to alleviating the heavy burden of sheltering large number of refugees from neighbouring African countries.

c) The Republic of Somalia

Deeply concerned at the critical situation in Somalia and expressing the desire for early restoration of peace and order in that sister Member country;

Concerned at the adverse economic effects of the serious drought being experienced by the Republic of Somalia;

5. **Urges** OIC Member States, to provide material and other assistance on an emergency basis to Somalia to end the human suffering in this Muslim country.

d) The Republic of Sierra Leone

Recalling the results of the Parliamentary and Presidential elections in Sierra Leone;

Expressing appreciation for the sustained concern and interest of the leaders of the West African Sub-region, for peace to prevail in the Republic of Sierra Leone;

Expressing appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Arab Republic of Egypt and other friendly nations for the donations of food items, clothing and medicines for the refugees and displaced inhabitants of Sierra Leone;

Considering that the armed conflict in Sierra Leone caused considerable damage to life and property and for several years disrupted all economic activities particularly in the Mining, Agriculture and Industrial sectors, resulting in substantial loss of revenue to Government and the private sector;

6. **Appeals** to the Member States and the international community to urgently extend substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable its people to undertake the much needed process of rehabilitation, reconstruction and resettlement of returnees and displaced inhabitants of about 1.5 million.

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to use his good offices to accelerate the process of approval for projects already identified for Sierra Leone.

e) The Republic of Albania

8. **Expresses** its strong support to the people of Albania beset by major economic difficulties at the present phase of their transition towards a market economy.

9. **Urges** OIC Member States, Islamic Institutions and International Organizations to grant generous economic assistance to Albania so that the Government of Albania may successfully implement its development programme.

f) The Kyrgyz Republic

Expressing its understanding of the situation which has arisen in the Kyrgyz Republic after attainment of independence and sovereignty and taking into consideration the economic difficulties of the transitional period to the free market economy;

Expressing its sympathy with the brotherly people of Kyrgyz Republic regarding the consequences of the natural disasters which struck this country, thus affecting the socio-economic situation;

10. **Appeals** to all Muslims and Islamic financial institutions to be generous and to contribute to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Kyrgyz Republic either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organizations so as to enable Kyrgyz Republic to fulfil its economic programme.

11. **Appeals also** to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Kyrgyz Republic.

g) The Republic of Uganda

Aware that the Government of the Republic of Uganda is currently experiencing serious strain on its meagre resources as a result of the presence of refugees from neighbouring countries who flock into the country; and recognizing that Uganda is offering asylum to large numbers of refugees whose number will increase if the state of unrest continues to escalate; and also to assist in alleviating the suffering of the internally displaced people in response to the joint appeal by the World Food Programme and the Government of Uganda.

12. **Invites** Member States, Islamic institutions and international organizations to grant urgent financial and economic assistance to Uganda so that it may cope with the refugee problems and other related consequences. **Also stresses** the need to enable Uganda to implement its relevant economic and cultural programmes in an urgent and effective manner.

13. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and relevant OIC institutions.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14 /32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO NON-OIC COUNTRIES AND MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 14/10-E (IS) and 29/10-E(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolutions Nos. 14/31-E and 29/31-E adopted by the thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Guided by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which lay stress on the common objectives and destiny of the peoples of the Ummah, as well as their commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Having examined the report of the Secretary General:

(a) **Bosnia and Herzegovina:**

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC expressing full solidarity of the Member States with the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Taking also into account the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Istanbul and Jeddah and followed by the Special Ministerial Meeting held in Islamabad as well as the 21st and 22nd Meetings of the OIC Foreign Ministers which were held in Karachi and Casablanca respectively and the Seventh OIC Summit, and the Work Programme of the 23rd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Conakry and the 24th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta on supporting the Dayton Agreement;

Stressing the principles contained in the Final Document adopted by the enlarged meeting of the OIC Contact Group held in Sarajevo in April 1996;

Welcoming the resolutions of the enlarged meeting of the Ministers of the OIC Contact Group which was held in Geneva in July 1996, especially those relating to the establishment of the Revolving Fund to be allocated to medium and small projects in Bosnia;

Also expressing its appreciation for the work of the Assistance Mobilisation Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed during the OIC Kuala Lumpur meeting, which met in Sarajevo on 27-28 April 2001, towards providing humanitarian and economic assistance for concrete rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

1. **Commends** the contributions of the OIC Member States at the Donors Conference for the Rehabilitation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was held in Brussels in April 1996.

2. **Appeals** to Member States, Islamic institutions and other donors to make generous donations to enable full implementation of the IDB programme aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reconstruction of the country and to work for the preservation of the Islamic identity of the Muslim inhabitants of Bosnia.

3. **Urges upon** the International Community to take efficient measures to ensure the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina and humanitarian assistance relating to return of the refugees and displaced people to their homes by means of OIC Trust Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. **Requests** the OIC Member States to direct the biggest part of their assistance for reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the regions inhabited by Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(b) **Chechniyan People:**

Recalling the concerns and support expressed at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca (Kingdom of morocco) in December 1994 regarding the situation in Chechnya which has deteriorated again in 1999;

Referring to the call to all Member States made by His Excellency S. Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit for a rapid humanitarian assistance to the people and refugees and displaced people of Chechnya and its readiness to assist in coordination of this effort;

Expressing deep concern over the plight of Muslim refugees and displaced people of Chechnya and humanitarian and material losses resulting from the Chechnya Crisis in 1999;

5. **Calls on** all Member States, Islamic Philanthropist Institutions and appeals to the international community to urgently provide generous humanitarian assistance to the people and refugees of Chechnya.

6. **Recommends** to all Member States to encourage their relevant institutions, NGOs and individuals to provide humanitarian assistance for people and refugees of Chechnya.

7. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance provided by Member States and relevant OIC bodies.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/32-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 30/10-E(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 30/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also all previous resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference on assistance to the Kashmiri people, particularly Resolution 23/30-E of the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing deep appreciation for the assistance extended to the Kashmiris by some Member States and relevant OIC bodies;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Appeals** to Member States and Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Islamic Development Bank and charitable institutions, to grant generous humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

2. **Also appeals** to Member States and the Islamic Institutions to grant scholarships to the Kashmiri students in different universities and institutions in the OIC countries.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

DRAFT RESOLUTION NO. 16/32-E
ON
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC)

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 30/10-E (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolution No. 30/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also Resolution No. 8/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994) which endorsed the Strategy and the Plan of Action;

Recalling the resolutions of the Ministerial level meetings in different areas of cooperation held under the auspices of the COMCEC;

Also recalling the resolutions adopted at the twenty previous sessions of the COMCEC initiating effective action in economic cooperation among the Member States, particularly in the area of trade;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat, subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions of OIC, working in the field of economy and trade, to implement the resolutions of the COMCEC;

Noting with appreciation that the Strategy for Economic and Commercial Cooperation adopted by the COMCEC allows for cooperation among sub-groups of Member States and is based on the principles giving emphasis to private sector, economic liberalization, integration with the world economy, sanctity of the economic, political, legal and constitutional structures of the Member States and their international obligations;

Also noting with appreciation that the revised Plan of Action is a general and flexible policy document open for improvement during its implementation in accordance with the provisions stipulated in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation;

Recognizing the importance for the Member States of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of regional economic groupings, signing of the Uruguay Round Agreements, and creation of the World Trade Organization and its subsequent Agreements;

Appreciating that, starting with its Eleventh Session, COMCEC serves as a platform where the Ministers of Economy of the Member States could exchange views on current world economic issues and that the topics "Implications of the Uruguay Round of trade Negotiations and the Establishment of the World Trade Organization on the external trade of OIC Member States", "Privatization Experiences in Member States", "Implications of Regional Economic Groupings particularly the European Union on the Economies of Member States", "Intra-OIC Trade and Investment and Economic Stabilisation and Structural Reforms in Member States", "Human Resource Development for Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation in the Member States of the OIC", "Strengthening of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Facing Globalisation and Liberalisation", "The Effects of Non-tariff Barriers on Foreign Trade of the Member Countries", "Private Sector Investment in the Member States and the Role of IDB", "Impact of Electronic Commerce and Use of Information Technology in the Promotion and Development of intra-OIC Trade", and "Trade and Transportation Facilitation Among the OIC Member States" were the themes for the 11th , 12th, 13th, 14th 15th, 16th , 17th · 18th · 19th and 20th Sessions of the COMCEC, respectively;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Stresses** the need for COMCEC to continue to pay utmost attention to coordination and cooperation among Member States with regard to the membership of new countries that wish to join the World Trade Organization, and to the clarification of positions on the new issues and agreements under consideration within the framework of the WTO with a view to strengthening the negotiating position of these countries at the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations especially with respect to the built-in agenda and to the new ones.

2. **Expresses satisfaction** that the Islamic Development Bank has successfully carried out the mandate given by COMCEC to organise Consultative Meetings for Member States to consult and exchange views among themselves and better prepare for the WTO Ministerial Meetings held in Singapore from 9 to 13 December 1996, in Geneva from 18-20 May 1998, in Seattle from 30 November to 03 December 1999, in Doha from 9-14 November, 2001 and in Cancun, Mexico from 10-14 September 2003 respectively with a view to assisting them to coordinate positions, as much as possible, regarding the issues raised in the Agenda of those meetings.

3. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in organizing Private Sector Meetings as directed by the COMCEC for an effective implementation of the Plan of Action.

4 **Underlines** the crucial importance of the active participation of the private sector in economic cooperation among the Member States and appreciating the cooperation and productive support of IDB for all the events of ICCI, calls upon

ICCI to pursue its efforts to further involve the private sector in the economic cooperation among Member States.

5. **Appreciates** the Kingdom of Bahrain for holding the 11th Private Sector Meeting on 5-9 February 2005 in Manama in collaboration with ICCI and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Bahrain.

6. **Notes with appreciation** that the Regulations for the Islamic Trade Fair which was prepared by the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, had been adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the COMCEC.

7. **Expresses** its gratitude to the Kingdom of Bahrain for hosting the 10th Islamic Trade Fair in Manama from 5-9 February 2005 and **expresses** its appreciation for the commendable efforts made by the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Bahrain for the success of the fair.

8. **Welcomes** the offer of the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Iraq and Republic of Guinea to host the 11th (along with the 13th Private Sector Meeting), 12th and 13th Trade Fair of Islamic Countries in 2007, 2008 and 2010 respectively.

9. **Emphasizes** the need to urgently implement the revised Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States the OIC, in compliance with the principles and operational modalities of the Strategy and the procedures set forth in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

10. **Stresses** the importance of the recommendations of the Experts Group Meeting for Accelerating the Implementation of the Plan of Action and **requests** that measures be taken by the Member States to accelerate the implementation of these recommendations.

11. **Takes notes** of approval by the COMCEC of the Draft Project Profile Form prepared by the COMCEC Coordination Office in pursuance of the relevant recommendation of the Experts Group Meeting on Accelerating the Implementation of the OIC Plan of Action and **requests** the Member States to make use of it whenever they wish to submit project proposals within the framework of the OIC Plan of Action.

12. **Takes notes** with appreciation also of the study prepared by the COMCEC Coordination Office, in cooperation with the OIC General Secretariat, SESRTCIC, ICDT, IUT, IDB, ICCI and OISA, and approves by the 19th Session of COMCEC, elaborating on the content and the terms of their assignment, in pursuance of the relevant recommendation of the Experts Group Meeting, to

study, apprise and provide the necessary financial and technical support to the cooperation projects to be proposed.

13. **Takes note** of the approval of COMCEC of the six project proposals made by the Republic of Turkey as well as recommendations of the Sessional Committee, particularly the designation of some of the subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions of OIC to coordinate the work needed for the implementation of these projects.

14. **Invites** the Member States to host sectoral Expert Group Meetings in priority areas of cooperation in the Plan of Action.

15. **Welcomes** the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host two sectoral Expert Group Meetings in the area of "Transport and Communications" and "Food, Agriculture and Rural Development" of the Plan of Action.

16. **Welcomes** the offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host sectoral Expert Group Meeting in the area of Health and Sanitary Issues to be followed by a Ministerial meeting on the same topic.

17. **Invites** IDB to continue its active support in ensuring effective and urgent implementation of the revised Plan of Action.

18. **Recognizes** that the Exchange of Views organized during the annual sessions of the COMCEC would be utilized to coordinate the positions of the Member States vis-a-vis major world economic issues.

19. **Welcomes** the offer of the government of the Republic of Sudan to host sectoral Expert Group Meeting on “Energy and Mining” and “Human Resources Development.”

20. **Thanks** Burkina Faso for hosting a regional workshop on Industry for East, West and Central African OIC member states in cooperation with the IDB and other related OIC institutions.

21. **Thanks** the offer of the Republic Tunisia to host an experts group meeting on “Promoting the Activities of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises” in the field of production and exports.

22. **Notes with appreciation** the results of the First Round of the Trade Negotiations held in Antalya, Turkey from April 2004 to April 2005, and urges the participating states to give due consideration to the Draft Protocol on the Preferential Tariff Scheme for the TPS-OIC, which also includes the Voluntary Fast-track Mechanism for the participating states willing to accelerate tariff

reduction, with a view to finalizing it for signature during the Ministerial Session of 21st COMCEC which is to be held on 22-25 November 2005.

23. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Republic of Turkey for hosting successfully and conducting efficiently the first round of trade negotiations within the framework of the Agreement on Trade Preferential System among Islamic Countries held in Antalya, Turkey from April 2004 to April 2005.

24. **Expresses its appreciation** to the COMCEC Coordination Office and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade for performing in an excellent manner their role as the Secretariat of the Trade Negotiating Committee under the Framework on Trade Preferential System among Islamic Countries.

25. **Thanks** IDB for contributing to the financing of the First Round of the Trade Negotiations.

26. **Calls upon** the Member States to accede to the Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System so as to take part in the trade negotiation under the Agreement.

27. **Welcomes** the proposal made by the WTO during the meeting of policy dialogue between the WTO and the representatives of six major regional development banks, including IDB, which was held at the WTO Headquarters in Geneva, on 3 May 2003, that the regional development banks convene policy dialogues of trade and finance ministers at the regional level, to which the WTO and the World Bank may also be invited.

28. **Welcomes** the offer of Indonesia to host an International Workshop on Employment and Manpower Exchange.

29. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Kingdom of Morocco for having organized, in collaboration with ICDT, a workshop on the "role of tourism in economic cooperation among the OIC Member States" in Casablanca on 14th and 15th June 2005.

30. **Thanks** the Islamic Development Bank for providing financial contribution for organizing the above-mentioned workshop.

31. **Notes with appreciation** that the 21st Session of the COMCEC will be held from 22-25 November 2005, in Istanbul under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Turkey and calls upon the Member States to effectively and actively participate in the meeting.

32. **Welcomes** the offer of the Republic of Turkey to host the first tourism fair of Islamic countries (Istanbul, 24-26 November 2005) on the sidelines of the 21st Session of the COMCEC and calls upon the member states to effectively and actively participate in this event.

33. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/32-E
ON
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of ntegration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conference, he most recent of which were resolutions No. 32/10-E (IS) AND No. 31/31-E;

Also recalling the provision of the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States in which tourism identified as a priority area or cooperation;

Taking note of the resolutions on "Tourism Development" adopted by the Second slamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM), held in Kuala Lumpur on October 10-13, 2001; the Third ICTM, held Riyadh on 6-9 October 2002 and the 4th ICTM, held in Dakar, on 28-30 March 2005;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Thanks** the Republic of Senegal for hosting the Fourth Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers in Dakar on 28-30 March 2005; and congratulates her on organizing, on the sidelines of the 4th Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers, a forum on investments in the field of tourism.

2. **Welcomes** the offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Third Experts Group Meeting on Tourism on 11-14 July 2005, in Tehran, and urges all Member States and bodies concerned of the OIC system to participate actively and at the highest possible level in that meeting.

3. **Thanks** the Islamic Development Bank for its willingness to provide financial contribution for that meeting.

4. **Affirms** the importance of studying the establishment of OIC Tourism Centre in promoting the development of tourism amongst Member States.

5. **Thanks** the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade for its efforts to organize a Tourism Fair, in cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in Member States once every two years and **welcomes** in this connection the offers of the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of

Lebanon and the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the first, second and third Tourism Fairs in 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively.

6. **Urges** Member States to actively and effectively participate in the First Tourism Fair of Islamic Countries (Istanbul 24-26 November 2005) on the sidelines of the 21st Session of the COMCEC.

7. **Takes note** of the proposal of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry to organize in future on a regular basis Private Sector Forum on Tourism and appreciates the offer of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to hold the first such Forum with the collaboration of this Supreme Council of Tourism of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Council of the Saudi Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 2005.

8. **Welcomes** the offer of the Republic of Mali to host the Second Private Sector Forum on Tourism in 2007.

9. **Welcomes** the offer by the Republic of Azerbaijan to host the 5th Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers in Baku in 2006.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/32-E
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE OIC SUBSIDIARY ORGANS ACTIVE IN THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE FIELDS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 33/10-E(IS) of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 33/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC, namely, the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara, and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca;

Having taken note with satisfaction of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the above-mentioned subsidiary organs;

Expressing its appreciation at the role played by the subsidiary organs in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Commends** the role which the SESRTCIC and ICDT are playing each in their respective fields.

2. **Lauds** the SESRTCIC for the highly instructive eight technical reports and studies it presented on the most prominent items of the economic agenda of the Commission and encourages it keep on its excellent performance in this respect.

3. **Commends** the SESRTCIC for the quality and relevance of the training workshops and seminars it organizes on various subjects of current interest to the Member countries.

4. **Expresses** its appreciation for the usefulness of the statistical publications produced by the SESRTCIC and calls upon all member countries to respond to the statistical questionnaires it circulates to them to collect the official and up-to-date information and data.

5. **Takes note with satisfaction** the active contributions made by the SESRTCIC and ICDT to the implementation of the OIC Plan of Action as well as the various resolutions of the COMCEC and various Ministerial Conferences.

6. **Urges** the Member States to actively and effectively participate in the work of these organs and expeditiously respond to the questionnaires circulated by them, and closely follow up their documents and studies so as to achieve maximum benefit from these organs in the area of economic cooperation among the Member States.

7. **Encourages** these organs to intensify contacts with international and regional institutions particularly those working in the framework of the United Nations and others, such as Bretton Woods institutions and to benefit from the studies and reports produced by these institutions.

8. **Urges** the Member States, which have not done so thus far, to settle their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies, and to act for the settlement of their arrears, if any, at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs.

9. **Notes that** the Member States are to benefit from the special services offered by the subsidiary organs, above and beyond the tasks assigned to them in their work programmes, on a contractual basis.

10. **Calls upon** OIC institutions to hold Sessional Committee Meetings for consultation on a regular basis concurrently with the annual sessions of the COMCEC and Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, in order to enhance the existing collaboration among OIC institutions, avoid duplication and monitor the progress of the programs assigned to each institution and learn from their respective experiences.

11. **Urges** Member States to consider, when nominating their representatives to the Board of Directors of these organs, persons who are experienced in the activities of the organs, and **expresses** the strong desirability of setting up conditions for selection of such representative to those meetings.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/32-E
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development),* held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 34/10-E(IS), 37/10-E(IS) of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolutions Nos. 34/31-E, 37/31-E of the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note with appreciation of the report on the activities and operations of the Islamic Development Bank;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continues to expand its field of operation and activity concerning project financing, import and export trade financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation, special assistance, scholarship programme and other fields of cooperation in the Member States and the Muslim communities;

Also noting with satisfaction that for the meeting of the needs of the Member States in the area of Research and Development, IDB has established the Islamic Research and Training Institute, which is making useful contribution since 1981 and has also established two scholarship schemes and IDB prizes in Islamic economic, Islamic banking, and Science and Technology for encouraging human resources development in the Member States;

Noting with appreciation that the IDB has played an active role in the implementation of the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States as well as the various resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC);

Also noting with satisfaction that within the framework of its mandate and commitments aimed at meeting the needs of the Member States, the IDB has developed innovative financing instruments, technical and financial assistance programmes, various new schemes, funds and other entities, some of which were initiative under the auspices of the COMCEC for financing of projects in priority sectors and for promotion of intra-OIC trade;

Noting with appreciation that the IDB, while carrying on activities of its own in the area of science and technology, has cooperated closely with the Standing Committee for Science and Technology in the areas of information networking, implementing projects in selected areas of advanced technology, launching scholarship progrmames for advance degrees and providing echnical assistance for capacity building in order to help promote science and technology in he Member States;

Having taken note also of the report of the Secretary General in this regard:

1. **Expresses** its full satisfaction at the devotion and efficiency with which the IDB President and his staff are running this institution to ensure its good performance, as it continues to make an invaluable contribution to the development and progress of Muslim populations.

2. **Calls on** the Islamic Development Bank to keep up its beneficial action and strive to increase the mobilization of necessary resources for augmenting its services to the Member States, and to the Islamic Ummah at large.

3. **Commends** the IDB for its donation of 500 million US dollars to assist the victims of the earthquake and the Tsunami in Indonesia, Maldives, Thailand, India and Sri Lanka.

4. **Notes with satisfaction** that the 30th Annual Meeting of the Islamic Development Bank held in Malaysia on 23-24 June 2005, approved the establishment of an independent institution for the financing and development of trade among IDB Member States within the IDB Group, called "the Islamic International Institution for Trade Financing" with a declared capital of US$3 billion and a subscribed capital of US$500,000,000.

5. **Appreciates** the IDB document "Preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century in the fields of Economic, Commercial and Financial Cooperation" as a long term strategic framework document characterized by far-sightedness which provides an impetus to the implementation of the OIC Plan of Action.

6. **Expresses** its appreciation of the efforts made by the Task Forces on Training, Health and Literacy and urges the Member States and relevant bodies to combine their efforts with those of the Task Forces concerned.

7. **Commends** the IDB and other cooperating institutions for the work done during the meeting of Experts in Health, Literacy, Training and Trade, and the programme of action suggested by the Experts to implement the Summit resolution.

8. **Commends** the IDB on the steps taken to implement the Resolutions of the 8th and 9th Islamic Summits on Preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century.

9. **Welcomes** the decision taken by the Board of Governors of IDB at its 27th Meeting held in Ouagadougou in October 2002 to establish a special assistance programme for Africa in implementation of the New African Partnership Development Programe (NEPAD).

10. **Calls on** the Member States to participate in various schemes which the Bank has recently started implementing and to benefit from the Export Financing Scheme, the Islamic Banks' Portfolio, the IDB Unit Investment Fund, the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector, along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations.

11. **Appreciates** the varied activities of IDB aimed at the promotion of the private sector and the enhancement of its role as a key actor in the economic and social development of the Member States, and welcomes the activation of the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) and the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) in fulfilment of their tasks in supporting private investment and trade in the Member States.

12 **Thanks** the IDB for its initiative to alleviate the Member States' debt. The global amount contributed by the IDB under the 2003 exercise stood at US$144 million and benefited 14 Member States.

13. **Appreciates** the Bank's efforts to create the IDB Infrastructure Fund with a capital of 1500 million US dollar to develop infrastructure in Member States in the fields of energy and hydro-electricity, communications, transport etc. and to support the private sector.

14. **Urges** Member States, which have not yet done so, to urgently complete the official procedures to join these two corporations as full members, pay their shares of subscribed capitals and start utilizing their facilities on the widest possible scales for the benefit of the private sector entities and their overall development.

15. **Welcomes** the successful launching of the Sukuk (Islamic Bond) in the world capital markets in July 2003 in the amount of US$400 million, which opened up a whole new avenue for the IDB in its quest for mobilizing additional resources in meeting the development financing needs of the Member States.

16. **Appreciates** the efforts made by the Islamic Development Bank with respect to the programme to reinforce trade among member states and the Bank's allocation of US$ 1 billion from its special funds and urges Member States and their relevant bodies as well as their private economic actors to take the necessary measures in order to support the efforts of the Bank to secure the necessary additional funds which amount to $ 1 billion from the collective murabaha and the two-phased murabaha.

17. **Requests** the General Secretariat, the IDB, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to jointly organize

regional seminars on the various schemes approved by the COMCEC, especially the Export Trade Financing Scheme, the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, the Framework Agreement on the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States and the Islamic Multilateral Clearing Union with a view to ensuring efficient and speedy implementation of these schemes for the benefit of the business community of the Islamic Ummah.

18. **Invites** the Member States which have not yet done so to subscribe to the second capital increase of the IDB and to settle their outstanding contributions and other financial commitments.

19. **Calls upon** the Member States to lend their support to the Bank so as to enable it to fulfil its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress in the Member States.

20. **Appreciates** the keen interest that IDB has shown in the efforts at reorganization of the OIC in order to increase the effectiveness of the Organization, and the technical assistance it has provided for preparation of its study to restructure the General Secretariat of the OIC for implementation of quick-win initiatives in response to the challenges of the new millennium.

21. **Welcomes** the decision taken by the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank at its 26th meeting to achieve a substantial increase in the authorized and subscribed capital of the IDB in accordance with a decision taken at the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference.

22. **Expresses** appreciation for efforts of IDB to make arrangements for preparatory meetings prior to WTO ministerial meetings for consultations and exchange of views among Member States. It also commends IDB support to Member States in their efforts to effectively participate in multilateral trade negotiations and its continued provision of technical and financial assistance to Member States.

23. **Expresses** appreciation for IDB efforts to accord preferential treatment to companies and contractors from Member States in the implementation of projects financed by the Bank and calls upon IDB to intensify its efforts in this field.

24. **Expresses its appreciation** for the efforts in the establishment of the World Waqf Foundation, and **urges** the Member States to cooperate with it for advancing the Waqf affairs towards enhancing its economic and social role.

25. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Standing Committees in preparing the Ummah for the 21st century and calls upon OIC Institutions to explore the challenges of the 21st century each contributing to its respective field of competence, and to determine the response of the Ummah to these challenges.

26. **Urges** Member States to take the necessary measures required to cooperate among themselves and with OIC Institutions in achieving the proposed quantitative objectives in the fields of intra-trade, Heath, Literacy and Training.

27 **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/32-E
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE OIC AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS ACTIVE IN THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE FIELDS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 35/10-E(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 35/31-E of the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken cognizance of the activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) and the Organization of the Islamic Shipowners' Association (OISA);

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the elaboration and implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Appreciating the role played by these two institutions in their respective fields of action;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Notes with appreciation** the important role which the ICCI and the OISA are playing in their respective fields.

2. **Takes note** with appreciation of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Eleventh Private Sector Meeting.

3. **Congratulates** the ICCI for its important initiatives aimed at maintaining contacts with businessmen and contributing to socioeconomic development in then Member States.

4. **Appeals** to the governments of the Member States to encourage their Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry to develop a framework of cooperation with the ICCI and contribute to its programs to enhance trade and investment among the Member States.

5. **Takes note with appreciation** the recommendations adopted by its 43rd Executive Committee and the 21st General Assembly Meetings held in Jeddah on 10-11 May 2005 and in Abu Dhabi on 19-20 December 2004, respectively.

6. **Thanks** the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the National Chambers of the Commerce in Malaysia, Cameroon, Turkey and Egypt for hosting the regional offices of ICCI in order to further expand the network of the Islamic Chamber among the private sector.

7. **Expresses** thanks to the Custodian of Two Holy Mosques and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for extending consistent support to the Islamic Shipowners' Association, giving donations and hosting its Headquarters.

8. **Also expresses thanks** to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for allowing the setting up of the Headquarters of the Bakkah Shipping Company (BASCO) in Jeddah.

9. **Takes Note with appreciation** the recommendations of the 26th Session of the Executive Committee and the 18th Meeting of the General Assembly of the OISA held in Dubai on 28-30 September 2004.

10. **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the United Arab Emirates for hosting the 26th Executive Committee Meeting and the 18th General Assembly Session and also thanks UAE for approving to register the Bakkah Shipping Company (Operational Office) in Dubai without the need for a local sponsor and granting a piece of land free of cost to this project.

11. **Also appreciates** the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for extending its support to the Islamic P&I Club enabling it to operate and offering adequate coverage within the Iranian jurisdiction with the minimum legal restriction.

12. **Welcomes** the setting up of the Bakkah Shipping Company and calls upon the shipping companies, private sector and individuals of the Member States to back up and support the Company in its effort to serve the Islamic Ummah.

13. **Expresses its thanks** to the Government of Dubai, United Arab Emirates for hosting the joint meeting of the 26th Executive Committee and 18th General Assembly in Dubai and for its generous offer to host the operations office of the Bakkah Shipping Company without a local sponsor and by granting a peace of land free of cost.

14. **Commends** the initiative of the OISA Executive Committee, the Board of Trustees of the Club (Asian Protection and Indemnity Club) and the Iranian Shipping Companies specially to the National Iranian Tanker Company for their joint efforts and contributions in having the Asian P&I Club to be under the umbrella of the Islamic Shipowners Association. Also expresses its thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL), for initiating and preparing a solid study to set up an Islamic P&I Club.

15. **Invites** Member States and its maritime companies to register their ships with the Islamic P&I (Protection and Indemnity Club) in Qeshm Island in Islamic Republic of Iran, in order the Club meet the level of the existing International P&I Clubs and also to encourage the treatment of the ships under cover of the Club on equal footing with national ships at the member states seaports. All the ports authorities of the member states are urged to cooperate and offer all supports and facilities to the acceptance of Islamic P&I Club covers ad certificate of entries issued by the Club. The insurance companies in the member states also to facilitate all kind of services to Islamic P&I Cub in accordance with support of the Club covers.

16. **Commends** the initiative of the Organization of the Islamic Shipowners' Association for setting up a web-based Cooperative Information System to serve the maritime companies of Member States.

17. **Urges** the Member States, which have not yet done so, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners' Association.

18. **Appeals** to Member States to continue to extend their support and assistance to the ICCI and the OISA.

19. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/32-E
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC COMMON MARKET

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of ntegration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling all resolution of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conference, the nost recent of which were resolutions No. 36/10-E(IS) and No. 36/31-E;

Also recalling the provision of the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States;

Takes note of the report of the Second Experts Group Meeting on the Establishment of slamic Common Market, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 5 and 6 July 2004;

Considering that the establishment of an Islamic Common Market or any other form of conomic integration shall not contradict with the existing or possible international obligations f the Member States;

Taking into account that the formation of Islamic Common Market is a long-run process nd requires comprehensive studies and at the same time requires its own implementation and ollow up arrangements;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Emphasizes** the importance of implementing the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States; the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States; the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States; the Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System among Member States; the Agreement on the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, and the Agreement on the Islamic Corporation for the Development of Private Sector for the purpose of strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among Member States with a view to achieving the ultimate objective i.e. the establishment of an Islamic Common market.

2. **Emphasises** also the need to reinforce economic cooperation establishing free trade zones and common markets among the Member States through their regional groupings as a positive stage towards the ultimate goal of creating an Islamic Common Market.

3. **Thanks** the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for hosting the Islamic International Trade Fair in Jeddah from 9-14 June 2001, organized by the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with the IDB and ICDT noting that a seminar was also held concurrently by the IDB, ICCI and the Jeddah Chamber on ways and means of promoting intra-OIC trade.

4. **Takes note** of the recommendations contained in the report of the Second Meeting of the aforementioned Experts Group, in particular setting up of a working group.

5. **Requests** the COMCEC to examine the recommendations contained in the report of the experts group meeting, particularly convening the meeting of the relevant working group in 2005.

6. **Requests** the COMCEC to coordinate the efforts and studies undertaken or to be undertaken in this regard by ICDT or the other relevant OIC institutions and centres with a view to taking necessary practical steps to reach the objectives related the establishment of an Islamic Common Market.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the annual sessions of the COMCEC and to the 33rd ICFM.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/32-E
ON
PROMOTION OF COOPERATION AMONG THE STOCK EXCHANGES OF THE OIC COUNTRIES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 38/10-E(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 38/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that in the context of current world economic situation the OIC member states equire to develop their economic structures and consolidate economic relations among hemselves and with other countries by creating the appropriate climate to attract and stabilize nvestments;

Commending the approach of the Member States towards developing the private sector as well as encouraging the privatisation of their productive institutions;

Taking note of the importance of taking advantage of the benefits granted under the Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to market the products of the OIC Member States;

Appreciating the efforts made by most Member States to develop their stock exchanges by mobilizing and attracting national savings and channelling them into local investment opportunities to avoid flight of capital abroad;

Expressing its desire to avoid disruptive capital flows and secure the Stock exchanges of OIC Members from any future financial crisis;

Noting the advantages accruing from a specialized institution under the aegis of the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerned with coordination, monitoring and development of the stock markets of the OIC member states;

Taking note with appreciation the study prepared by SESRTCIC on the establishment of an Islamic Stock Exchange Union;

1. **Urges Member States** to continue to take the necessary steps to mobilize internal resources in the form of stocks and shares and to facilitate the optimal

utilization of such resources in profitable investment projects both in public and private sectors.

2. **Invites the Member States** to press on with undertaking the necessary steps to develop their stock markets through appropriate legislations so as to enable their markets to be open to the outside world facilitating the in-flow of capital available in foreign markets, while taking into consideration the economic and monetary interests of these States.

3. **Urges** Member States to make every possible effort to expand the establishment of private companies facilitating wide subscription of shares among large numbers of individuals;

4. **Invites Member States** to set up a comprehensive database on their respective stock exchange and investment regimes and to explore the possibility of concluding regional agreements among themselves to establish links among their stock exchanges;

5. **Requests** SESRTCIC and ICDT to undertake necessary studies on creating and mechanism for cooperation among the OIC Member States in the areas of financial markets and clearing of stocks and bonds without such studies leading to the creation of any new bodies but the activation of existing mechanisms in such fields.

6. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Republic of Turkey for hosting and to the Istanbul Stock Exchange for organizing, in collaboration with SESRTCIC, ICDT and IDB, the Round Table Meeting on "Promotion of Cooperation among the Stock Exchanges of the OIC Member States", held in Istanbul on 28-29 March 2005.

7. **Notes with appreciation** the creation of a platform for cooperation among the OIC stock exchanges called "Islamic stock exchange forum" as an outcome of the Round Table Meeting on "Promotion of Cooperation among the Stock Exchanges of the OIC Member States."

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-three Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/32-E
ON
CONTINUOUS ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHELIAN MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Noting with concern the difficult situation of the Sahelian Member States affected by drought;

Taking note of the efforts of the Sahelian Member States to overcome these difficulties;

Expressing its appreciation to the OIC Member States that have contributed to the financing of the first programme of assistance to the Sahelian Member States;

Having also taken note of the special emergency aid programme of US$50 million which was initiated by the Islamic Development Bank in favour of the Sahelian Member States;

Recalling the Resolution of the 6th Islamic Summit Conference deciding to establish a special OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme for Sahel;

Considering the need to ensure effective implementation of the OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme as adopted by the resolution of the 6th Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having initiated a new programme of $50 million in favour of the Sahelian Member States which is under implementation;

Expressing its appreciation to the State of Kuwait and the Islamic Development Bank for their contributions of $30 and $20 million respectively to the financing of the programme;

Expressing appreciation for the mission undertaken by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to visit African countries affected by drought, namely Chad, Burkina Faso, Mali, Gambia, Senegal and Niger during 24-31 March, 2005;

Expresses its appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its continuous support to the Sahelian Member States affected by drought;

1. **Calls for** the effective implementation of the OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme for the Sahel.

2. **Urges** Member States, that could do so and that have not yet contributed to this programme and have not initiated a separate programme, to contribute to the financing of the Programme.

3. **Reaffirms** the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah with the peoples of the Sahel.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/32-E
ON
COOPERATION IN ENERGIZING TRADE AND INVESTMENT IN COTTON SECTOR

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/10-E (IS) which expresses the concern of the Member States over the sharp decline in the prices of raw materials, particularly those produced and exported by the least-developed countries;

Recalling Resolution No. 6/10-E (IS) which reiterates the need to give special attention to the eradication of poverty, notably in the least-developed and low-income Islamic countries;

Recalling Resolution No. 39/31-E on the Inequity of International Cotton Trade and its Impact on the Poorest Producer Countries;

Taking into account the appeal made by the OIC to the international community to assist the Least-Developed Countries to be progressively integrated into the world economy and to strengthen their capabilities to participate in international trade;

Welcoming the initiative of Malaysia, in her capacity as the Chairman of the 10th Islamic Summit Conference, to adopt programmes of capacity-building for poverty alleviation;

Noting with regret that the policy of subsidy practiced by certain developed countries to support their cotton producers results in the fall of the commodity price of cotton in the international market penalizing the poorest cotton producer countries by drastically reducing their export revenues;

1. **Underlines** the necessity of taking all possible measures within the OIC to support the least-developed cotton-producer countries in their legitimate demand of securing greater added value in the processing of this product.

2. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Government of Burkina Faso, the OIC General Secretariat, the IDB and ICDT for successfully organising the Forum on "Energizing Trade and Investment in the Cotton Sector of OIC Member States", in Ouagadougou, on 18-19 April 2005.

3. **Expresses satisfaction** at the holding of the Forum on Energizing Trade and Investment in the Cotton Sector of the OIC Member States and in this

connection, thanks the IDB for its initiative to contribute to financing part of the expenses of this Forum.

4 **Thanks** the Secretary General for his initiative to contact the heads of state and government and other officials of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Gambia on this question during his visit to these countries on 24-31 March, 2005.

5. **Expresses its satisfaction** at the IDB's financing of the visit of experts from certain Member Sates to prepare specialized studies on cotton in order to prepare for the Forum on Energizing Trade and Investment in the cotton sector.

6. **Thanks** the Islamic Development Bank for organising the experts meeting on promoting production, effectiveness and international competitiveness of cotton producing Member countries of the IDB Group at the Bank's Headquarters in Jeddah from 22-23 March 2005.

7. **Thanks** the IDB for its efforts aimed at including the issues of cotton in the events organized by the Bank within the framework of its programme of technical assistance to the Member States of the World Trade Organization.

8. **Commends** the IDB for providing financial assistance to the field visit made by officials from Burkina Faso to the headquarters of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade.

9. **Calls upon** Islamic Development Bank, in particular, to consider financing cotton processing industry from the resources allocated under the IDB/NEPAD Partnership Programme, for the Least-developed Countries Programme as well as any other source under the IDB Group.

10. **Calls upon** specialised OIC institutions to explore all possibilities to foster the development of cotton processing infrastructure in the concerned countries.

11. **Calls upon** the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry to activate the Cotton Council in order to foster partnership in the private sector in the cotton sector.

12. **Underlines** the necessity for the Member States concerned to adopt the required concrete measures to develop the in cotton in industrial processing infrastructure.

13. **Recommends** that the cotton sector should be included in the programme of capacity-building of OIC adopted at the initiative of Malaysia.

14. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/32-E
ON
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/10-E (IS) adopted by the 10th Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 6/31-E adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Welcoming the initiative of Malaysia to establish a Capacity Building Programme in the OIC Countries aimed at poverty alleviation in less developed and low income OIC countries;

Focusing on concrete deliverables to complement and give effect to the resolutions adopted by the OIC in this area;

Stressing the need to identify projects aimed at strengthening capacity-building in human resources development and the development of infrastructures particularly in the areas of health, education, agriculture, science and technology;

1. **Thanks** Malaysia to host the series of senior officials meetings of the Steering Committee to Establish a Capacity Building Programme for OIC Countries to consider the Programme's contents and its appropriate mechanism.

2. **Welcomes** the launching of the Capacity-building Programme for OIC countries on 29 March, 2005 in Kuala Lumpur by Dato Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Prime Minister of Malaysia, with three pilot projects having been identified under phase one of the Programme as follow.

   (i) Capacity Building for the Development of Fisheries Sector in Bangladesh.

   (ii) Capacity Building in Planning, Negotiating and Management for Exploitation of Oil and Mineral Resources in Mauritania.

   (iii) Capacity Building in Palm Oil Industry, Livestock Breeding and Animal Faltering Technology in Sierra Leone.

3. **Takes note** of a number of other projects that have been identified for implementation in the next phases.

4. **Stresses** the role of the Islamic Development Bank in facilitating the implementation of the Programme including working out its details.

5. **Understands** that participation in the Programme is on a voluntary basis and it is not intended to set up any new fund or institutional structure.

6. **Calls upon** the Member States to extend all support to the Programme in the spirit of progress and development of the Islamic Ummah.

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/32-E
ON
THE WORLD FUND FOR SOLIDARITY AND POVERTY ERADICATION

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of Integration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/10-P (IS) adopted by the 10th Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 25/31-P adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to Resolution 265/57 adopted by the 57th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on establishing the World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty Eradication;

1. **Takes note** of the meeting of the High-level Personalities Committee in September 2004 on the sidelines of the meetings of the UN General Assembly, which decided to make every possible effort to urge governments and the civil society to secure the necessary financial resources to launch the Fund.

2. **Extends** thanks to the Republic of Tunisia for its initiative to make a financial donation to the Fund.

3. **Reiterates its call** on OIC Member States to work for ensuring support to the World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty Eradication by contributing to the mobilization of the resources necessary to the launching of its operations and the achievement of its noble objectives.

4. **Calls on** the governments of the OIC Member States to urge the civil society, the private sector and individuals to contribute effectively to financing the Fund as a mechanism for combating poverty in the most needy states.

5. **Calls on** the governments of the OIC Member States to promote in international and regional for a the lofty objectives for which the World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty Eradication has been created and encourage all parties – governmental and non-governmental to contribute to it.

6. **Request** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/32-EC
ON SUPPORT TO THE VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMI IN THE AFFECTED MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE OIC

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers *(Session of tegration and Development)*, held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Al wwala 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Expressing its deepest sorrow on the impact of the destructive earthquake and tsunami at hit the regions of South and Southeast Asia on 26 December 2004, particularly Indonesia, using large scale human and material damages;

Realizing that solving the consequences of the disaster goes well beyond the national pabilities of the affected countries and requires comprehensive international response;

Appreciating the humanitarian assistance extended by the Member States of the OIC dividually to the victims of the disaster;

Recalling also the Declaration adopted at the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on the ftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami held in Jakarta on 6 January 2005 which underlined e importance of establishing regional mechanisms on disaster prevention and mitigation as an rly warning system;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject.

1. **Urges** the Member States as well as the Subsidiary Organs, Affiliated and Specialized Institutions of the OIC to extend humanitarian, economic, financial and technical assistance to the tsunami affected countries for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the infrastructure and facilities in the disaster affected areas.

2. **Underlines** the significance of developing an early warning system as a part of efforts to prevent and mitigate natural disaster particularly the disaster-prone regions through international cooperation and partnership.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex VII

Resolutions on cultural and social affairs

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RESOLUTION No. 1/32-C
ON
GENERAL CULTURAL MATTERS

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,(Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Final Communique of the Fourth Islamic Conference of Cultural Ministers (ICCM) held in Algiers, Algeria, 15 – 16 December, 2004;

Observing the spreading of the phenomenon of globalization, the development of the means of communication and the concomitant substantial flow of information in all fields and their repercussions on the cultural aspects;

Recalling the principles of the Tehran Declaration adopted in December 1997 by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference affirming that Islamic Civilization has always and throughout history been rooted in peaceful coexistence, cooperation, mutual understanding, as well as constructive dialogue with other civilizations;

Considering the role of mosques in consolidating solidarity and cooperation in the Islamic Ummah, as emphasized in the OIC Charter;

Cognizant of the pioneering role of Islamic Waqfs System in enriching Islamic civilization and their effective contribution to the establishing of economic and social institutions of society as well as their notable contribution to the educational and health fields and to combat poverty;

Having considered also the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

a) Ways and Means of Implementing the Cultural Strategy and the Plan of Action for the Islamic World.

1. **Recommends** the adoption of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World in its modified form in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Cultural Ministers.

2. **Ratifies** the decisions of 4th Islamic Conference of Cultural Ministers (ICCM) held in Algiers, Algeria, 15-16 December, 2004 and the Consultative Council's reports on the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for he Islamic World adopted by its previous meetings.

3. **Calls upon** Member States wishing to implement cultural projects, to submit those projects to the Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) which shall refer

them to the Consultative Council for Implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world.

4. **Welcomes** the new constitution of Members of the Consultative Council for implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world which is composed as follows:

1. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
2. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
3. General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
4. Syrian Arab Republic.
5. Sultanate of Oman.
6. Republic of the Gambia.
7. Republic of Azerbaijan.
8. Islamic Republic of Iran.
9. Republic of Senegal.
10. Republic of Tunisia.
11. Republic of Niger.
12. Republic of Togo.
13. Malaysia.

5. **Expresses** its utmost gratitude and appreciation to H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the Algerian Republic, for having hosted the Fourth Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers and holding it under his high patronage, **thanks** ISESCO and the Algerian Ministry of Culture for the good preparation and excellent organization which contributed to holding the Conference in the best conditions, and **adopts** its resolutions and Resolutions. The Committee **welcomes** the request of the Great Jamahiriya to host the 5th Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers in the year 2007, and **entrusts** ISESCO with convening it.

b) Cultural Aspects of the Phenomenon of Globalization

1. **Calls** on the Secretary General to prepare in cooperation with Member States an in-depth study aimed at protecting Islamic culture and heritage against the negative impact of globalization.

2. **Calls on** the OIC General Secretariat and ISESCO to pursue its efforts through convening specialized symposia to address this issue.

3. **Welcomes** the setting-up of the Islamic Group in UNESCO, and urges the aforesaid Group to hold regular meetings at Ambassadorial and Expert levels in order to coordinate the positions of the Member States on issues of common concern to the Islamic world, in particular, on the international Convention on Cultural Diversity which is expected to be finalized in 2005. The Conference also mandated the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to coordinate the meetings and activities of this Group in UNESCO.

c) The Universal Declaration on Dialogue among Civilizations

1. **Welcomes** UN General Assembly's Resolution adopted in its 58th Session on the promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation advocating the respect of the specificities of each culture or religion, and stressing the need to respect and protect religious sites in accordance with the relevant international treaties, which would promote dialogue among civilizations.

2. **Commends** the signing on 1 May 2005 in Jeddah the Agreement establishing the Tunis Peace Forum between the Republic of Tunisia and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as an embodiment of the resolution of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference in Putrajaya and looks forward to effective cooperation between the two sides to implement the terms of the Agreement in the service of civilizational dialogue among peoples and in consolidation of the values of tolerance, enlightened moderation and solidarity.

3. **Commends** the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Arab League Educational and Scientific Organization (ALESCO), the Danish Centre for Culture and Development (CDDC) and the Analind Euro Mediation Institution for Dialogue among Cultures (EUROME), to convene an international conference on the "promotion of Dialogue among Cultures and Civilizations through concrete and sustainable initiatives (Rabat 14-16 June 2005), under the noble auspices of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco. Ratifies the conclusions, recommendations and resolutions adopted by the (Rabat Pledgtes) and appreciates highly the outstanding organizational and academic efforts of ISESCO to ensure the success of this international conference.

4. **Welcomes** the current coordination between the General Secretariat of the OIC, UNESCO, ISESCO and ALESCO concerning the convening of an international conference on interactive dialogue, and calls upon all Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to provide all moral and financial support for the success of the activities of the conference.

5. **Welcomes and commends** the intention of H.E. President Mohammad Khatami of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to create a global Forum for the Promotion of Dialogue Among Civilizations and Cultures and expresses the readiness of the relevant bodies of the OIC System for close cooperation with that Forum in realizing its objectives.

6. **Welcomes and supports** the initiative of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, H.E. Nursultan Nazarbayev on convening the Congress of Leaders of Divine Religions, and **calls** the Member States to encourage contribution and participation of their respective religious leaders in the work of the Congress.

d) The Unified Hijri Calendar for the Beginnings of the Lunar Months and the Unification of Islamic Holidays

1. **Welcomes** the efforts by the Fatwa Institution in cooperation with the University of Cairo and the Centre for Space Studies and Consultations to establish a satellite project whose main function is to ensure the sighting of the lunar months in order to unify Islamic holidays.

2. **Calls upon** all the Member States, Islamic institutions to support the Fatwa institution in the Arab Republic of Egypt with the necessary funds so as to enable it to implement the project in an optimal manner.

e) The World Week of Mosques

1. **Adopts** the observance of the World Week of Mosques to begin on the 21st August of every year, anniversary date of the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque by Zionist fanatics;

2. **Calls on** Member States to commemorate the week through celebrations with a view to consolidating and safeguarding mosques, as holy places in accordance with the tolerant Islamic values.

f) Promoting Waqfs and their Role in the Development of Islamic Societies

1. **Urges** the Member States to provide further attention and care to Waqfs in their countries in the legislative and administrative fields, and give them the chance to develop their societies.

2. **Expresses** satisfaction for the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank to pay attention to Waqfs, hold seminars and meaningfully contribute towards investing and developing Waqf assets, and **lauds** the IDB for founding the World Waqf Organization.

3. **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat and IDB to hold regular meetings to examine and enhance the performance of the various Waqfs, especially those devoted to Islamic Universities.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 2/32-C
On
Protection of Islamic Sanctities

a) Destruction of the Babri Masjid and Protection of Islamic Holy Places

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005).

Recalling Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Recalling the objectives of the OIC which stress the need for coordinated effort to safeguard the Islamic Holy Places and strengthen the struggle of Islamic peoples for the preservation of their dignity, independence and national rights,

Also recalling the Resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the unified stand against the desecration of Islamic Holy Places, especially Resolution No.3/6-C(IS) of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting that the Babri Mosque with its history spanning five Centuries was the object of veneration and respect of Muslims all over the world;

Also noting with regret that the 10th anniversary of the Babri Masjid has passed without concrete steps being taken towards rebuilding of the Masjid or punishing those responsible for the sacrilegious act of its destruction;

Recalling also that the Organization of the Islamic Conference made several appeals to the Indian Government to prevent any violation of the sanctity of the Mosque and emphasized the responsibility of the Government of India for safeguarding the inviolability of the Mosque and protecting its building against attacks by Hindu extremists;

Expressing deep concern over acts of vandalism and violence perpetrated by Hindu Extremists in India against the Muslim minority aimed at uprooting the Islamic culture and heritage in India. Also expressing deep anger and indignation at the destruction of the Babri Mosque, resulting in the killing of thousands of innocent Muslims and the indiscriminate destruction of their homes;

Noting with deep concern Indian statements in December 2000 on the destruction of the Hindu temple at the of the Babri Mosque;

Also noting with deep concern statements by Indian political leaders on the construction of the Ram Temple at the site of the Babri Masjid which was set for March 12, 2002; and that this intention remains on the agenda of the Hindu extremist organizations who have expressed their determination to revive the Ram Temple movement with a view to start construction of the Temple any time in the next 18 months.

Recalling the Resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the unified stand against the violations of the sanctity of Sacred Muslim Places;

Having considered the Resolutions of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow up the implementation of the operative paragraphs of Resolution 19/9-C(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which calls upon the government of India to:

   (a) **Ensure** the safety and protection of the Muslims and all Islamic Holy Sites throughout India in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.

   (b) **Take** immediate steps to implement its solemn commitment to reconstruct the Babri Mosque on its original site, to restore it as a Holy Place for Muslims, and to punish those guilty of the sacrilegious act of destroying a revered religious symbol of the Islamic world.

   (c) **Remove** the makeshift Hindu temple put together on the site of the Babri Mosque which is a continuation of the acts of desecration and an affront to the feelings of the Muslims in India and all parts of the Muslim world.

   (d) **Take** effective measures to prevent the construction of a temple on the site of the Babri Mosque.

   (e) **Take** immediate steps to ensure the protection of the other 3000 Mosques, especially those at Mathura and Varanasi, which have been the target of threats and destruction attempts by Hindu extremists.

2. **Strongly** condemns the destruction of the historic Babri Mosque in Ayodhya, India, by Hindu extremists and hold them responsible for this outrageous act of destruction and sabotage.

3. **Expresses** deep regret over the failure of the Indian authorities to take appropriate measures to protect this important Muslim holy site.

4. **Condemns** the forced and illegal entry of Hindu militants into the site of the Babri Masjid on 17th October 2001.

5. **Expresses** its deep concern over the safety and security of the Muslim minority in India, in view of the gross human rights violations of thousands of innocent Muslims in various parts of India, including their right to life.

6. **Recommends** that the issue be submitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through the OIC Member States accredited to Paris.

7. **Welcomes** in this connection the decision of the Indian Supreme Court of 24th October 1994 that "resolution of the conflict is outside its jurisdiction".

8. **Calls upon** the political parties in India, particularly the ruling coalition, not to make the building of the Ram Temple as an election issue.

b) The Destruction of Charar-e-Sharif Islamic Complex in Kashmir and other Islamic Sites therein

Recalling Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Deeply concerned at the continuing violation of human rights at the hands of the Indian Security forces, in the Indian Occupied Kashmir including destruction and desecration of mosques and other Islamic sites;

Having considered the Resolution of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this matter;

1. **Strongly deplores** the destruction of the 536 year old Islamic complex at Charar-e-Sharif which constitutes a serious aggression against the Islamic heritage of the Muslim people of Kashmir.

2. **Expresses** its concern over the loss of life and the burning of over 1500 houses of the civil residents of Charar-e-Sharif.

3. **Strongly** condemns the burning of the Shrine of Shah-e-Hamdan and the discretion of the Jamia Mosque at Safapur, and the burning of the Jamia Mosque at Kishtwar.

4. **Also condemns** the continuing desecration of the Mosques and Muslim Holy Places and denial of religious rights to the Muslim population in the Indian Occupied State.

5. **Urges** the international community, especially the Member States to exert utmost efforts to protect the basic rights of the Kashmiri people, (including their right to self-determination according to the concerned UN Resolution as well as to safeguard their religious and cultural rights and their Islamic heritage.

c) The Destruction and Desecration of Islamic Historical and Cultural Relics and Shrines in the Occupied Azerbaijani Territories Resulting from the Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Affirming those objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) aimed at coordinating efforts to safeguard and preserve the Islamic heritage.

Stressing that pieces of Azerbaijani culture, archaeology and ethnography remained in the territories occupied by Armenia are part and parcel of this heritage, and hence must be protected.

Reiterating United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions Nos. 822, 853, 874 and 884 on the Armenian forces total withdrawal from all the occupied Azerbaijani territories, including the Lachin and Shousha areas, immediately and without conditions; and strongly urging Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Stressing that the mass and barbaric demolition of mosques and other Islamic Shrines in Azerbaijan, by Armenia, for ethnic cleansing is a crime of genocide.

Noting the tremendous losses inflicted by the Armenian aggressors insofar as the Islamic heritage is concerned in the Azerbaijani territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia, including complete or partial demolition of rare antiquities and places of Islamic civilization, history and architecture, such as mosques and other sanctuaries, mausoleums and tombs, archaeological sites, museums, libraries, artifact exhibition halls, government theatres and conservatories, besides and smuggling, out of the country, and destruction of a large number of precious property and millions of books and historic manuscripts;

Fully sharing the concern of the government and people of Azerbaijan in this respect.

Having taken cognizance of the report of the OIC Secretary-General on the subject:

1. **Strongly condemns** the barbaric acts committed by the Armenian aggressor in the Republic of Azerbaijan aiming at the total annihilation of the Islamic heritage in the occupied Azerbaijani territories;

2. **Vigorously demands** the strict and unconditional implementation by the Republic of Armenia of UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 822, 853, 874 and 884.

3. **Emphasizes** its support of the efforts channeled by Azerbaijan at regional and international levels aimed at protecting and reserving the Islamic cultural values in the territories occupied by Armenia.

4. **Asserts** that Azerbaijan is entitled to receiving adequate compensation for the damage it sustained and considers that it is the responsibility of the Republic of Armenia to give full compensation for such damage.

5. **Requests** the relevant OIC subsidiary organs and specialized agencies to explore the possibility of drawing up a program to help rebuild the mosques, educational institutions, libraries and museums in the Azerbaijani territories liberated from occupation with the help of OIC Member States.

6. **Thanks** the Secretary-General for conveying the OIC Member States' stance on this issue to the United Nations (UNO), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other international bodies, and for the coordination procedures undertaken in the framework of OIC subsidiary, specialized and affiliated organs. It also thanks those organs and organizations for their response, especially for the adoption by the IDB and ISESCO of programmes to implement projects to protect Islamic holy places in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RECOMMENDTION No. 3/32-C
ON
SOCIAL MATTERS

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,(Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Conscious of the growing need for Muslims throughout the world to promote Islamic revival and to create societies based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all human beings;

Recalling in particular the principles stipulated in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam as adopted by the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers under Res. 49/19-P(1990) and in the Declaration on Child Rights and Protection in Islam as adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference under Res. 16/7-C(IS) (1994).

Underlining the necessity of finding appropriate methods to educate and rehabilitate the Muslim youth with a view to achieving the best cooperation and coordination among Islamic countries with the aim of ensuring progress and equity for all the youth of the Islamic Ummah;

Commending the work done by the National Assembly of Youth Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Eurasian International Development Association to promote the Islamic Conference Youth Initiative.

Taking Note of the resolution of the 1st Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports on the Islamic Conference Youth initiative.

Having taken note of the Secretary General's Report

a) On the Islamic Conference Youth Forum - for dialogue and cooperation

Recalling earlier OIC Summit and Ministerial resolutions on Muslim Youth;

Proceeding from the resolution No. 15-31/C "On the Islamic Conference Youth Initiative" adopted by the Thirty-First Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, the Republic of Turkey on 14-16 June 2004;

Taking note of resolution 1/1-ICMYS adopted by the First Islamic Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers, held on 24-25 Safar 1426H (3-4 April 2005) in Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which "welcomed the Islamic Conference Youth Forum to become a leading youth institution in the Organization of Islamic Conference"

Welcoming the recommendation of first meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts reviewing the rules of observer status at the OIC, held in Jeddah on 20-21 February 2005, to grant observer status to international NGOs aimed at promoting the cooperation between Member States.

Welcoming the establishment, within the framework of the Islamic Conference Youth Initiative, of the Islamic Conference Youth Forum - for dialogue and cooperation at its Founding General Assembly, held on 1-3 December 2004 in Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the consequent meeting of the elected Board of the Forum.

Appreciating the efforts of the Government of Azerbaijan and other member states that have sent delegations to the Baku General Assembly of the ICYF -DC;

Underlining the importance of the empowerment of Muslim youth, and promotion of cooperation and friendly relations among them, as well as with other cultures outside of the OIC domain to promote peace, dialogue, mutual tolerance and understanding among civilizations and cultures;

Conscious of the growing need to promote greater cohesion and understanding between Member States as well as cultures and civilizations at large;

Recognizing the dynamism of the younger generations and their ability to play a pivotal role in developing international cultural bridges and ties;

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Turkey to host the permanent headquarters of the Islamic Conference Youth Forum for dialogue and cooperation;

Welcoming the prospect of cooperation between the ICYF and the United Nations Organization and its appropriate organs and agencies in areas of common interest

Commending the support provided by the Islamic Development Bank, and other relevant OIC institutions for success of the Initiative leading to the establishment of the Forum;

1. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary General on implementation of the Islamic Conference Youth Initiative and establishment of the Islamic Conference Youth Forum - for dialogue and cooperation, aimed at promotion of coordination of youth activities in Member States.

2. **Endorses** the establishment of the Islamic Conference Youth Forum for dialogue and cooperation as an independent international non-governmental youth institution, which is affiliated to the OIC and enjoys observer status at the OIC with its Headquarters in Istanbul, Turkey;

3. **Invites** the Member States to support of the ICYF-DC and to encourage their youth organizations to actively participate in and contribute to the Forum's work aimed at intellectual development of and solidarity among the youths of the OIC countries,

4. **Calls upon** the OIC subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions to support the activities of and coordinate , where possible their work in the field of youth with the ICYF-DC,

5. **Expresses** the assurance that cooperation between the ICYF-DC and the United Nations Organization and its appropriate organs and agencies, especially the United Nations Children Fund, the UN special Unit for South-South Cooperation and the UNESCO will have the effect of further strengthening the capacities,

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to closely cooperate with the ICYF on the issues of youth policy and to submit annual reports on the Forum's activities to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

7. The status of the OIC affiliated institution granted to the Islamic Conference Youth Forum - for dialogue and cooperation by the Conference does not place any financial obligation on the budget of the OIC General Secretariat or that of any Member State.

b) Muslim Women and their Role in the Development of the Islamic Society

1. **Requests** Member States to take the appropriate steps to organize Women's activities at national and international levels and in different fields consistent with the nature of women and the precepts of the Shariah.

2. **Requests** the General Secretariat to coordinate with the governments of Member States to support direct and sustainable relationships among Muslim Women Associations in Member States and cooperate with the existing International Women Organizations in Islamic Countries.

3. **Requests** the General Secretariat to liaise with Member States in order to hold a ministerial conference on women with a view to developing an action plan to enhance women's role in the development of Muslim societies and creating greater opportunities for women in all walks of public life.

4. **Take into consideration** the proposal made by the State of Qatar aiming at setting up a mechanism in charge of all the categories of families within OIC organigram with a view to harmonizing the positions of the Islamic States on the international scene.

5. **Decides** to proclaim October 1st (the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Muhammad Al Durrah in Palestine) as the day of Islamic Solidarity with women and children victims of wars and occupation in the Islamic world.

c) Child Care and Protection in the Islamic World

1. **Reiterates** for all OIC Member States to adopt the UN Declaration on the new Millennium, including the development goals of the Millennium relates to the rights of children to health,

education and equality, in reference to the declaration on "A World Worthy of Children" and the Plan of Action also founded on the rights of children, adolescents and youth for protection.

2. **Commends** the outstanding and fruitful cooperation between OIC Member States, the General Secretariat, subsidiary, affiliated and specialized organs and UNICEF aiming at ensuring the safety, protection and development of children all over the world.

3. **Urges** Member States to work with the assistance of the international community to improve the conditions of children, particularly those living under difficult conditions in conflict-ridden regions and those suffering from the effects of economic blockades and sanctions imposed on their countries, as well as displaced children refugees, by providing for their physical and moral needs and by taking interest in their education and helping them to return to normal lives, and commends the efforts expended by a number of Islamic countries in this direction.

4. **Welcomes** the current coordination between the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, ISESCO and UNICEF for the convening of the 1st Islamic Conference on for the Welfare and Protection of the Muslim Child scheduled to take place in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, this year 2005.

5. **Requests** Member States to take the necessary measures to protect children from the dangers resulting from harmful mass media programmes and to support programmes which lead to the promotion of the cultural, moral and ethical values of children.

6. **Also requests** Member States, in order to ensure the safety of the paid working children and their morals, to forbid any form of dangerous employment and to assist them to enjoy social security benefits.

7. **Commends** the role played by UNICEF since its establishment for the survival, protection and development of children worldwide, particularly in the developing countries; and especially the ongoing cooperation between the OIC and the UNICEF relating to the child care and protection in the OIC countries.

8. **Invites** Member States to combat child trafficking through awareness raising, capacity building of law enforcing agencies and setting up rescue and rehabilitation centers for the victims.

d) The Education and Rehabilitation of Muslim Youths

1. **Welcomes** the Working Paper presented by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and adopted by the 1st Islamic Conference of Youth and Sport on Muslim Youth on future challenges and the mechanisms included on promoting and protecting Muslim Youth and enhancing its status in the society included therein.

2. **Welcomes also** the offer by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the forthcoming Islamic Solidarity Games in the Year 2009 and calls upon Member States to effectively participate in the these Games.

3. Thanks the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the 1st Islamic Conference of Youths and Sport in cooperation with the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation.

e) Cooperation on Drug and Psychotropic Substance Abuses and their Illegal Production, Processing and Trafficking

1. **Urges** the Member States to coordinate their efforts and harmonize their systems with respect to the illicit production and trade of narcotic and psychotropic substances within the framework of the relevant international organizations.

2. **Also urges** the Member States to give greater attention to the propagation of religious consciousness and discussion within their respective educational institutions, mass media and Dawa for a on the gravity of the production, use and trafficking in drugs as well as their categorical prohibition from the religious and legal viewpoints.

3. **Urges** Member States to participate actively in international meetings and symposia in this regard, especially those organized by the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and Organs and requests the Secretary General to coordinate with Member States in this area and to cooperate with the UNDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Programme) in Vienna and that Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Commission.

4. **Requests** the Member States to continue to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

f) Cooperation among Member States in controlling Epidemic Diseases affecting Man, Fauna and the Flora

1. **Calls** for greater coordination and cooperation among Member States in the area of health through the enforcement of international health regulations, such as vaccination of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, improvement of health conditions in addition to cooperation on health sensitization before Pilgrims' departure through the media in their countries.

2. **Calls also** on Member States to collectively organize the fight against the expansion of the AIDS pandemic and to seriously uphold medical research efforts in this field at national, regional, and international level, and renews invitation to the Secretary-General and ISESCO's Director-General to constitute an Inter-governmental Experts Group composed of medical and pharmaceutical specialists of Member States to meet and prepare a working programme to fight this disease in the Member States.

3. **Supports** the call for holding a meeting, in the near future, of Member States' Ministers of Health on the subject of epidemic diseases that affect humans through human beings, animals, plants and the environment and welcomes the kind offer of the Islamic republic of Iran to host this meeting in Tehran.

4. **Decides** that the mandate of the said Conference also cover the establishment of inter-Islamic cooperation in the field of health in general, including pharmaceuticals.

g) Global Cooperation in Polio Eradication Programme among OIC Member States

1. **Strongly affirms** its commitment to the eradication of polio from all OIC Member States so that they can contribute effectively to the goal of Global Polio Eradication.

2. **Thanks** all countries that have contributed to the programme of eradication of polio and calls upon all OIC Member States to allocate the necessary domestic resources to ensure that all children are protected from this crippling disease.

3. **Urgently calls** on the international community, Member States and philanthropic organizations, including in particular, those in the Islamic World to provide the necessary resources to the global polio eradication initiative to:

   a) eradicate polio from all OIC Member States by 2005,
   b) urgently protect children in the twenty-one West and Central African countries at risk of a major polio epidemic in 2005.

h) Environment, sustainable Development and ways and means of resolving problems relating to Environment and Health

1. **Requests** the Secretary General to identify the ways and means to ensure an effective cooperation between OIC, ISESCO and WHO and active participation of the Organization in WHO's meetings and conferences.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4/32-C
ON
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its thanks to Member States, in particular, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, State of Kuwait, the ISF, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Organisation, World Islamic Da'wa Society, the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Iqra Charitable Organization, the Sheikh Zayed Institution for Humanitarian and Charitable Works, the World Forum of Islamic Youth, Bait Al Zakat of Kuwait, and to all those who extended support and assistance to the Islamic Universities.

Recalling the Statutes of the Islamic Universities;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

a) Islamic University of Niger

1. **Appeals** to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, and Islamic Philanthropic organizations to extend financial and material support to this important Islamic institution, considering the annual deficit due to the lack of resources; and exhorts them to provide sufficient scholarships to the needy students.

2. **Calls upon** Member States, Organizations and Islamic personalities to contribute to the University Waqf, whose Statute had been approved during the 26th ICFM in Burkina Faso, and urges the donors to step up their efforts to achieve this objective and commissions the Secretary General and the University Board of Trustees to work in this sense to secure the sufficient funds for the Waqf of the University

3. **Commends** the continued support by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to finance the main part of the annual budget of the University.

4. **Thanks** ISESCO for the assistance offered to the University in terms of lecturers, scholarships and printing machines with standardized Quranic characters. It welcomes ISESCO's approval to monitor the project related to the revision of the University's programmes and curricula and its willingness to link the University with a number of Arab and Islamic institutions to develop library services and restore the manuscripts therein.

b) Islamic University in Uganda

1. **Appeals** to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic charitable institutions, to contribute material and financial assistance to the annual operational budget of the Islamic University in Uganda. Member States, institutions and individuals were also called upon to provide grants and scholarships to enable needy students from Uganda and other countries acquire University education.

2. **Requests** ISESCO to continue programming the follow-up of the University reform in ISESCO's future plans and programmes, including sending experts to conduct advisory visits to the University once or more annually, if necessary. It requests the University Board of Trustees and Administration to follow up the implementation, as soon as possible, of the RESOLUTIONS contained in the report.

3. **Commends** the continued support by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to finance the main part of the annual budget of the University.

4. **Welcomes** with appreciation, the commitment of the Islamic Development Bank to construct a Waqf project for the University in Kampala, Uganda. The government of Uganda was urged to speed up the process of identifying and donating the land on which the project is to be constructed, as promised by H.E. the President of the Republic of Uganda when opening the King Fahd Plaza in September 2002.

5. **Appeals** to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, Charitable Organizations and individuals to assist the University in putting up more facilities such as lecture rooms, science laboratories, staff houses, students hostels, to meet the growing numbers of students and staff.

c) International Islamic University Malaysia

1. **Calls** for support and contribution to the progress and development of the Islamic University of Malaysia with the aim of enhancing its capacity and enabling it to operate with its full potential to achieve its objectives.

2. **Appeals** also to all Member States, the IDB, the ISF, ISESCO, WAMY, Muslim World League, and all other Islamic Institutions to support moraly and finacially the programmes and activities of the **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MUSLIM UNITY** (IIMU) which was newly established and founded within the International Islamic University of Malaysia, to help it in building its capacity and to enable it to fully operate in order to carry out its vision, mission and functions aiming to foster and strengthen the Unity and Solidarity among Muslim Ummah.

d) Islamic University in Bangladesh

1. **Urges** all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Muslim World League and other Islamic financial institutions to provide adequate academic and financial assistance to the University so that it can achieve its objectives.

2. **Also calls upon** the General Secretariat to continue cooperation with ISESCO, to provide academic assistance to the Islamic University in Bangladesh, from Member States Universities, by sending lecturers there

to teach and by providing scholarships, preparation of curricular and supply of books in accordance with the specific requirements of the University.

e) Proposed Project of Zeitouna University in Tunisia

1. **Reiterates** its support for the construction of a new campus so as to enable the University to consolidate its educational and cultural role, and for the implementation of the project.

2. **Commends the** initiative of the Republic of Tunisia to create the Higher institute and Tunisia House for Islamic Civilization and Comparative Civilizations and calls on the Member States, the IDB and donor Islamic institutions to support the achievement of this important cultural project.

3. **Appreciates** the initiative of the government of Tunisia for granting scholarships to 86 Muslim students from different parts of the world to study at the Higher Institute for Islamic Civilization of Zeitouna University.

4. **Thanks** the IDB and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for extending assistance to the Zeitouna University and **calls** on them to continue extending material support until the completion of the construction of all the components of the project and **calls also** on them to consider dispatching a delegation to Tunisia to assess the construction work.

f) King Faisal University in N'djamena, Republic of Chad

1. **Urges** Member States to extend material and moral aid to King Faisal University in N'djamena, Chad.

2. **Thanks** the ISF for its assistance to the University and invites it tocontinue to do so. It also calls on the Islamic Development Bankand other Islamic institutions to extend every possible aid to the University.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/32-C
ON
ISLAMIC INSTITUTIONS AND CULTURAL CENTRES

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Subject;

a) Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research, Timbuktu, Mali

1. **Appeals** to all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Joma'a Majid Foundation in the Arab United Emirates, and other Islamic institutions to continue providing material support to the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuktu so that it may achieve its objectives.

2. **Appeals** to the Member States which have technical capabilities in the fields of conservation and processing of manuscripts to provide scholarships to the officials of the Institute to enhance their competence in these fields.

b) Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE), Islamabad, Pakistan

1. **Emphasizes once again** the importance of establishing the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Islamabad, Pakistan, and encouraging the teaching of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Asian countries.

2. **Appeals** to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools to contribute generously to this project.

3. **Expresses its appreciation** of the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to establish this Institute and ensure its operation and extends its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the financial support it has extended to the Institute and to the Arab Republic of Egypt for the secondment of a number of Arabic and religious affairs teachers. It also expresses appreciation to the ISF for its financial assistance to the Institute.

c) The Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau

1. **Commends** the execution of the Guinea-Bissau Islamic Centre project and its imminent commissioning.

2. **Thanks** the Islamic Solidarity Fund for financing the construction of the Centre and its on-going support for the Centre, **also thanks** the Direct Aid Organization (formerly African Muslims Committee) for supervising the project.

3. **Calls on** the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic institutions to provide financial and material assistance to the project of the Islamic Centre.

d) The Islamic Institute of Translation in Khartoum

1. **Requests** the Islamic financial institutions, foremost of which are the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend regular financial assistance to the Institute to enable it to continue functioning in the best way **and commends** in this regard the financial support provided to the Institute by the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

2. **Commends** anew the financial support extended by the Government of the Sudan to the budget of the Institute to enable it to perform its role in an optimal manner, and to solve the financial difficulty it is experiencing.

e) Establishing an International Islamic Authority on the Holy Quran

1. **Recommends** to finalize consultations between the Ministry of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs in the State of Qatar, the Sponsor of the project, and the Ministry of Waqfs, Islamic Affairs, Dawa and Guidance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the King Fahd Academy of the Holy Quran in Al-Madinah Al-Munawara which was recommended by the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

2. **Recommends** also for the OIC General Secretariat and Al-Azhar in Cairo take part in consultations with the authorities cited in the above-mentioned Resolution No. of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, and Rabita Al Alam Al Islami.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/32-C (PAL)
ON
PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular he 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the policy and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities towards the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, aimed primarily at the eradication of their cultural identity, along with Israeli attempts to wipe out and disintegrate their national and Arab identity at all levels, the Israeli policy of systematic stamping out of education aimed at creating a poorly educated generation ignorant of its history, culture, nation and Ummah, the Israeli practice of a policy geared towards maligning Arab and Islamic civilization and causing prejudice to Arabs and Muslims, the Israeli abuse and distortion of historical and geographical facts, n addition to the continued Israeli policy of racial discrimination by claims of Israeli superiority over the citizens of he occupied Arab territories which constitute a blatant violation of their fundamental rights;

Condemning the aggressive actions perpetuated by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality, for the establishment of more settlements around it, and for annexation of the city;

Expressing deep concern at the designs being devised against the precinct of the Ibrahimi Mosque in he occupied city of A1-Khalil with the aim of judaizing it, seizing part of it and preventing worshippers from entering and normally offering in it the five daily prayers;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject;

a) The Twinning of Palestinian Universities in the Occupied Territories with Universities in OIC Member States

1. **Calls on** the Member States to allocate scholarships for the Palestinian students and expresses its appreciation to Member States who have given scholarships and **urges** them to consider reducing their tuition fees.

2. **Recommends** also to extend every kind of financial and academic support and assistance to Palestinian universities so that they may be able to play their national and educational role.

3. **Calls upon** the Union of Islamic Universities to coordinate with the Member universities to facilitate and encourage twinning agreements between the Palestinian universities and the Member universities of the Union with a view to fostering joint cooperation and allowing Palestinian universities to take advantage of these universities' experiences according to their

priorities and needs and calls upon those universities to receive academic and training missions from the Palestinian Universities.

b) The Educational situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and Occupied Syrian Golan

1. **Condemns** the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural organizations and institutions in the Palestinian territories aimed at denying the Palestinians access to education, so as to obliterate their national identity and severe them from their culture and history, and distort their civilization to serve the designs of occupation.

2. **Appeals** to Member States to support the efforts of the Palestine Liberation Organization aimed at promoting the educational process in the Palestinian territories under its National Authority during the transitional period, and to provide it with all technical and financial means to develop curricula for all educational levels.

3. **Calls upon** Member States to extend every necessary financial assistance to provide the funding required for the promotion of education in the occupied territories in general and in the City of Al- Quds Al-Sharif in particular, in view of the great difficulties faced by the educational process in the Holy City on account of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at the judaization of the Holy City and at severing it from its Arab-Islamic environment.

4. **Reiterates** its full support and assistance for the inhabitants of occupied Syrian Golan in their resistance against the oppressive Israeli practices, and their legitimate struggle to preserve their cultural, national and Arab identity, and appeals to the United Nations, to specialized international bodies and institutions and in particular to UNESCO, to counter those Israeli policies which violate international laws and conventions.

5. **Calls** for support to the steadfastness of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the Israeli practices aimed at obliterating their Arab cultural identity and proclaims its support for the maintenance of Syrian Arab educational curricula and the provision of educational and cultural material.

6. **Calls upon** the international community to shoulder its full responsibility in forcing Israel to abide by the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and of all international conventions on human rights, particularly the Geneva Convention of 20.8.1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, as well as the relevant Resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

7. **Condemns** the practices and actions of the Israeli occupation authorities against educational and other institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, their cancellation of the Syrian educational syllabus in the villages of the Golan and its substitution by an Israeli one, their imposition of the teaching of Hebrew instead of Arabic, their replacement of the teaching staff to serve the goals and directions of Israeli policy, their taking measures to deny Syrian Arab citizens access to

higher education in Syrian universities and their denying some of those who manage to get education in those universities the right to return to their homes.

c) The Israel Aggressions against Islamic Shrines in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Preservation of the Islamic Character, Human Heritage and Religious Rights of Al-Quds Al-Sharif

1. **Reiterates** the necessity of implementing all previous Islamic Resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.

2. **Calls** for continued urgent and effective action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds AlSharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or judaization, pursuant to the relevant Resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478; and exerting all efforts to put these two Resolutions into effect in conformity with the Resolutions of the United Nations and the international legality.

3. **Requests** the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to preserve the historic structure of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the ancient buildings surrounding Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and act to close the tunnel and stop the excavation works especially on the south and west of the Holy Enclosure and preclude the implementation of any designs aimed at destroying and removing the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

4. **Urges** the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy City of Al- Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the Palestinian Arab residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.

5. **Strongly condemns** Israel for the construction of the separation wall, the so-called Jerusalem Envelope that seeks to isolate the City of Al-Quds by severing it from its Arab-Palestinian environment and judaizing it through the obliteration of its historical, cultural and civilizational features.

6. **Requests** Member States to coordinate and intensify their efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of the Israeli scheme for partitioning the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, to ensure access to it for Muslim worshippers and preserve the integrity of the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a Mosque for Muslims only as it has been through the ages.

7. **Calls on** Member States to ensure the restoration of the old town in Al-Khalil as well as the remaining Islamic relics and shrines on the Palestinian lands to safeguard the heritage and

culture of this historic city and its resident Palestinian families in an effort to counter Jewish colonization.

8. **Strongly** denounces and decries the dredging by the Zionist entity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, leading to the fall of a large section of the Mosque's fence on the Western gate, also **condemns** the racial separation wall being built by the Zionist occupying authority on Palestinian lands, which has led to the seizure of a large part of Palestinian territories, **calls on** the international community and the International Court in the Hague to condemn this act which is in breach of international law and to stop it forthwith.

9. **Commends** the efforts of the Islamic Scientific, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) for documenting the crimes under the title: "Jenin Camp: Testimony to Israeli Crimes", and **calls on** ISESCO to distribute the book to various relevant international institutions, organizations and bodies in order to expose and condemn these practices.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/32-C (SO)
Concerning the
The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture
(IRCICA, Istanbul)

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,(Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the report submitted by the Director General and containing the Centre's work programmes for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and the recommendations adopted by the Twentieth Session of the Governing Board of the Centre, and commending the efforts of the Centre represented by its pioneering achievements and its activities aimed at meeting the needs of the Ummah and keeping up with the global developments in the fields of culture and Islamic heritage in the best possible manner and paying tribute to the Director General for the efforts made in this connection;

Having taken note with appreciation the reports presented by the Director General of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), the Secretary General of the Islamic Fiqh Academy and the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the various activities carried out by these institutions;

Having considered the report of the Director General on the subject;

a) The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA, Istanbul)

1. **Expresses its appreciation** for the successful completion of the ten-year program of international workshops on "Architectural heritage today" with the holding of the tenth workshop on 7-22 July 2004 which was marked by a large-scale closing ceremony under the chairmanship of H.E. Sulejman Tihić, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, coinciding with the international opening ceremony of the Old Bridge of Mostar, and **welcomes** the project to publish a comprehensive report on the ten-year architectural program.

2. **Lauds** the efforts made by IRCICA and particularly its Governing Board for implementing the Resolution of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference and the Twenty-eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers commissioning IRCICA to attach the name of H.R.H. Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz - may Allah Rest his soul in peace - to an important sector of its future activities in the field of Islamic Heritage, in appreciation of His Highness's unflagging support, during his Chairmanship of the Islamic Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, and **welcomes with appreciation** IRCICA's project to devote a new, innovative and large-scale activity consisting in creating an Award carrying the name of "Prince Faisal bin Fahd Award for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage" which will be

implemented periodically through an international competition to be sponsored from IRCICA's budget. The first of of these series will be on the theme of "Prince Faisal bin Fahd Award for the Preservation of Islamic Architectural Heritage" and will be implemented during 2005-2006.

3. **Expresses its appreciation** for the successful organization by IRCICA of the First International Congress on the Islamic Archaeology at IRCICA, Istanbul, in an innovative way representing a leading initiative that establishes a periodical international congress on Islamic archaeology as a specific field of study within the discipline of archaeology, and **expresses** its gratitude to H.E. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister of Turkey, for his patronage of the congress.

4. **Commends** the finalization of the 6th International Calligraphy Competition dedicated to the Iranian Calligrapher, Mir Imad Al-Hasani on the 400th anniversary of his death with the announcement of the winners at a ceremony held on 25 March 2004, and **welcomes** the preparations for the 7th International Calligraphy Competition to be dedicated to the Iraqi calligrapher Hashim Muhammed Al-Baghdadi.

5. **Welcomes** the project of the forthcoming Second International Symposium on "Islamic Civilization in Volga – Ural Region " in Kazan, capital of Tatarstan, on 24-26 June 2005, under the patronage of H.E. Mintimer Shaimiev, President of Tatarstan.

6. **Welcomes also** IRCICA's project to organize the international symposium on "the Levant in the Ottoman Period" to be held in Damascus, Syria on 26-30 September 2005, under the patronage of H.E. Bashar Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

7. **Welcomes** the initiative taken by the Supreme Commission for Tourism in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA, Istanbul) to organize an international Conference on Tourism and Handicrafts to be held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 22-28 Shawwal 1427H (13-19 November 2006). The Conference will cover a variety of different activities, including live shows of craftsmen of the Muslim World from their working locations, an exhibition of rare handcraft pieces and products, an exhibition of traditional handicrafts in the Member States, a bazaar market, an exhibition of books, printed materials, albums and photos produced in the field of traditional handicrafts in the Muslim World, and instituting an international award for innovation in traditional handcrafts and craftsmen of the Muslim World.

8. **Commends** IRCICA's programme to develop handicrafts in Member States and the series of activities undertaken in terms of seminars and exhibitions aimed at raising awareness of this important development sector, assessing its current situation, and examining the means appropriate to develop its future prospects in terms of its cultural, economic, social and educational dimensions – which contributed to the preparation of a number of specialized studies which represented a data base containing a wealth of information on the problems facing this sector and the prospects for its development. The most recent of these publications was the volume on "Innovation and Handicrafts in the Muslim World" which presented a summary of the innovative experiences of some Member States and some craftsmen for the purpose of documenting them on the basis of a survey of many issues

9. **Commends** the efforts made by IRCICA to activate its cooperation with inter international organizations within the framework of its work as a focal point for cooperation between UN organizations and the OIC and its subsidiary organs on developing arts, handicrafts, and heritage. IRICICA cooperates in this field with UNESCO, UNIDO, the International Trade Centre (ITC), and other relevant bodies and institutions in order to develop this vital area of cooperation. It was particularly noted that the existing Memorandum of Understanding between IRCICA and UNESCO has been recently reviewed and expanded to cover new areas of cooperation.

10. **Welcomes** IRCICA's project to organise an expanded international "Islamic Countries Cultural Week" on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of IRCICA, highlighting the cultures, arts and handicrafts of the OIC Member States, in conjunction with the 21st Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), to be held under the chairmanship of H.E. Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey, as of 22 November 2005, and **invites** the Member States to participate in the series of cultural events covered by the Cultural Week.

11. **Welcomes** IRCICA's initiative to organize an International Symposium on "Islamic Civilization in South Africa" in cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank, the National Waqf Institution in South Africa and the University of Johannesburg, on 1-3 September 2006, which will be the first of its kind to be held in the region.

12. **Welcomes** IRCICA's initiative to organize an International Symposium on Islamic Civilization in West Africa" to be organized in cooperation with the Republic of Mali under the high patronage of President Amadou Toumani Toure.

13. **Welcomes** IRCICA's project of the Centre to organize the third symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans" to be held in Bucharest, Romania, in cooperation with the Romanian Academy of Sciences in 2006.

14. **Requests** IRCICA to continue deploying its valuable efforts to activate dialogue among civilizations by implementing one of its activities programmed for implementation by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in this respect.

15. **Expresses** its gratitude and appreciation for the efforts made by Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu during his tenure as Director General of IRCICA from its establishment in 1980 until 31st December 2004 which marked IRCICA's activities by an innovative spirit and an outstanding approach, and **also expresses** its congratulations and wishes of success to Halit Eren, the new Director General of IRCICA, who has been appointed to this post as of 1 January 2005, who is **convinced** that IRCICA will continue its pioneering success. This confidence is the result of his dedicated efforts in leading positions in IRCICA for many years, his supervisory and scientific contributions to IRCICA's programmes and activities, and his experience in IRCICA's activities. He is also convinced that IRCICA will continue its achievements in various fields of Islamic culture and civilization and in promoting inter-cultural relations and dialogue between Islam and other civilizations.

16. **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the host country of IRCICA (the Republic of Turkey) and to the other Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (host country of OIC) for the voluntary material and moral support they are extending to IRICICA, thus enabling it to fulfill its mission.

17. **Expresses** its thanks to the Member States which regularly pay their contributions to IRCICA's budget and calls upon the other countries to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to IRCICA's budget.

18. **Extends** thanks to the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) for preparing a feasibility study on the project that documents and classifies archeological and historical Islamic sites and archeological heritage in Member States, and **urges** them to explore ways to finance it.

b) The Islamic Fiqh Academy

1. **Commends** the outstanding performance of the Secretary General of the Academy and his effective role in the service of the Islamic Fiqh and intellectual issues of Muslims. Commends also the achievements of the staff of the General Secretariat of the Academy since the 31st Session of the ICFM held in Istanbul.

2. **Commends** the academic achievements of the Islamic Fiqh Academy and its interpretive judgments on new issues in all fields of social and economic development, taking into account the change demanded by time, in accordance with the noble Islamic Sharia, particularly the maxims of jurisprudence project being financed by the Shaikh Zayd Foundation for Charitable and Humanitarian Work, as well as the Islamic Thought Forum which was recently created in an effort to project the correct image of Islam and the Economic Fiqh Symposium which studied Economic Fiqh Encyclopedia project.

3. **Expresses** its pride that His Eminence Sheikh Muhammad Al-Habib Ben El-Khojah, the Secretary General of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, received President Zeine El Abidine Ben Ali's 2004 International Prize for Islamic Studies and **commends** this leading initiative in support of academic research and Islamic Studies.

4. **Commends** the outstanding level of the Academy's academic publications and the issues and studies they contain which respond to the needs and aspirations of the Islamic Ummah as well as the civilizational, intellectual and scientific changes they face.

5. **Thanks** Member States which have paid their contributions to the Academy's budget, and renews its call on States that have yet to pay and recommends Member States to deliver their support to the Academy to enable it discharge its duties in service of the Islamic Ummah and the vital causes of the Islamic Ummah.

6. **Welcomes** the increment of Members appointed to the Academy's Council by the Academy's Bureau during the Sixteenth Session in Dubai.

7. **Appeals** to Member States of the Organization who have yet to join the Academy to do so as soon as possible so that it can achieve its noble objectives, **recommends also** His Excellency the Secretary General of the Academy should send correspondences to those Islamic countries to join the Academy.

c) Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf

1. **Expresses** its desire to preserve this important Islamic organ which is truly a honourable symbol of Islamic solidarity.

2. **Appeals** to Member States to pledge annual donations, within their capabilities, to the ISF budget and contribute to the budget of the Waqf Fund.

3. **Expresses** its deep gratitude and appreciation to the Member States which have made donations to the Fund and its Waqf during the Financial Year 2003/2004, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

4. **Approves** the report of the Chairman of the ISF Permanent Council.

5. **Adopts** the approval of the Permanent Council of the ISF's Closing Accounts for the 2003/2004 Financial Year.

6. **Endorses** the adoption by the Permanent Council of the Fund's estimated budget for 2003/2004 Fiscal Year in the amount of US.D 11.350 Million.

7. **Calls on** the Waqf's Supervisory Council and the Committee for Resources Development of the ISF to intensify their efforts to better diversify the investment portfolios of ISF's Waqf Fund at the Islamic Development Bank.

8. **Calls also** on the ISF Waqf Supervisory Fund to look for effective ways to get donations from the private sector (institutions and individuals) in OIC Member States as a new source to support the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

9. **Calls on** the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to organize donation pledging sessions for the Islamic Solidarity Fund during the proceedings of the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. **Calls upon** the Permanent Council of the Fund to continue to extend assistances to cultural, Islamic and educational projects in the Muslim world, while attaching priority to projects approved by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences.

11. **Expresses thanks and appreciation** to the Permanent Council of the Fund for its concrete contributions in reducing the debt burden which accumulated on the Islamic University in Uganda, in order to ensure that the University continues to discharge its noble mission.

12. **Expresses thanks and appreciation** to the Permanent Council and its Chairman and to the Executive Department of the Fund for their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/32-C (SI)
ON
SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Recommendationss adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences, Standing Committees and other Islamic relevant Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Putra Jaya, October 2003) and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Stanbul, June 2004);

Having considered with appreciation the excellent report presented by the Representative of the Director General of ISESCO to the 32nd Session of the ICFM containing all the details on projects, programmes and activities implemented in between the 31st and 32nd Sessions respectively, which have been of great benefit to Member States and Islamic societies;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the 20th Session of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent which took place in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, 5-6 December, 2004;

Having considered the report of the Chairman of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent on the activities of the Committee;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the matter;

a) Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)

1. **Expresses** its appreciation for and satisfaction with the educational, cultural, scientific and informational programmes and activities included in the current ISESCO Action Plan (2004-2006) which are characterized by innovation, creativity and integration in the selection of projects in such a way as to meet the needs and aspirations of the Islamic Ummah towards achieving global advancement and confronting challenges, **commends** the activities implemented within the framework of this Plan, and **requests** the Organization to continue its pioneering efforts to achieve its noble objectives.

2. **Expresses** its utmost gratitude and appreciation to H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for having hosted the Fourth Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers and holding it under his high patronage, **thanks** ISESCO and the Algerian Ministry of Culture for the good preparation and excellent organization which contributed to the holding of the Conference in the best conditions, and **adopts** its resolutions and recommendations. The Committee **welcomes** the request of the Great Jamahiriya to host the 5th Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers in the year 2007, and **entrusts** ISESCO with convening it.

3. **Considers with appreciation** the report of ISESCO on its participation in the preparation of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, **commends** the series of preparatory international and regional conferences and symposia which ISESCO held in the Member States as well as the joint programme of action elaborated in cooperation with UNESCO to participate in the proceedings of this Summit due in November 2005 in Tunis, **and calls** on the Member States, civil society institutions and the private sector to effectively contribute to and participate in the preparatory activities and in the proceedings of the Tunis Summit so as to derive therefrom the desired maximum benefit for the Islamic World.

4. **Lauds** the activities implemented by ISESCO in order to promote dialogue among civilizations and correct the image of Islam in the West and counter attempts made by several Western media to undermine Islam and its sanctities, especially after the September 11 events. The Committee **underlines** the excellent organization of these activities and the academic and scholarly standard of the participants,. It also **commends** the conferences and meetings held by ISESCO for the benefit of the Presidents of Islamic associations and cultural centres in the West, America and Asia, and **calls upon** it to pursue its efforts in this respect.

5. **Takes pride** in the outstanding performance demonstrated by the Director General of ISESCO and the distinguished position occupied by the Organization under his leadership in the international arena through establishing an effective and vast network of cooperation relations with big parallel international organizations, which resulted in the implementation of hundreds of joint programmes, thus contributing to expanding its action, strengthening its credibility and international prestige, and enabling it to gain important additional financial resources and to contribute efficiently to the civilizational edifice of the Muslim Ummah and the achievement of its comprehensive development, and **praises** in particular the cooperation programme agreed upon by ISESCO and the Council of Europe.

6. **Expresses** its satisfaction with the standard of ISESCO's publications and **lauds** its pioneering educational, scientific and cultural research and monographs that respond to the needs of the Muslim Ummah and its aspirations to achieve overall advancement and enable it to face future civilizational, intellectual, scientific and technological challenges.

7. **Commends** ISESCO's efforts to support the educational and scientific institutions in the Member States, particularly in Iran, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Somalia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Azerbaijan and the Islamic countries hit by Tsunami, and **urges** Member States and donor institutions to contribute to the support and rehabilitation of those institutions within the framework of ISESCO's relevant activities.

8. **Expresses** its utmost appreciation for the report submitted by ISESCO on its efforts to preserve the identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its holy places, to support Palestinian educational, cultural and scientific institutions and protect them against any attempt at demolition, obliteration and judaization, **lauds** its initiative to hold the international conference on the Protection of Islamic and Christian sanctities in Palestine (Amman, 23-25/11/2004) under the high patronage of the Jordanian Sovereign, His Majesty King Abdallah

II bin Al Hussein, in cooperation with Palestine Charity Commission in the International Islamic Charitable Organization, and **welcomes** their initiative to hold the Third Conference in Kuwait in September 2005. **Requests** ISESCO to pursue its commendable efforts in this respect, and approved the information plan to safeguard these sanctities, which was developed by the Expert Group during the meeting convened by ISESCO in Rabat on 5 and 6 May 2005.

9. **Extends** its sincerest gratitude and appreciation to the State of Kuwait and to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for kindly accepting to host the Third Islamic Conference of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministers (Kuwait 2006) and the Second Islamic Conference of Environment Ministers (Islamabad, 25-27 February, 2006), and **entrusts** ISESCO with convening the two conferences, in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

10. **Praises** the distinguished academic and organizational contributions of ISESCO to holding a number of international conferences in the fields of science, technology, informatics, renewable energy, the preservation of natural resources and the alleviation of the effects of disasters, and **invites** it to continue to devote attention to these areas that are vital for the future of the Ummah.

11. **Extols** the activities implemented by ISESCO on the occasion of the celebration of the city of Sana'a as capital of Arab culture for the year 2004, and **lauds** its action programme being implemented as part of the celebration of Khartoum as capital of Arab culture for the year 2005. It **praises** as well the cultural and educational weeks ISESCO carried out in the Member States.

12. **Commends** the reports presented by ISESCO on its efforts to promote inter-cultural and inter-civilizational dialogue, Arab, Islamic and European cooperation and cultural diversity, to implement the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World and activate its mechanisms, and to highlight the Islamic view of the issues of cultural diversity and ways to deal with international changes, and **thanks** it for its efforts and achievements in these areas.

13. **Welcomes** ISESCO's initiative to set up a committee of Muslim experts to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of Iraqi damaged historical monuments, and to draw up a practical programme to intervene directly in Iraq, in coordination with the Member States and in cooperation with the competent authorities in the Iraqi Government and other international concerned parties. The Committee **calls upon** Member States and the donor parties to contribute to ISESCO Fund for the Preservation of Iraqi Cultural Heritage and to cooperate together and coordinate their efforts with a view to countering illicit traffic of Iraqi archaeological antiquities and assisting in the restoration of found items to the Iraqi museums.

14. **Expresses** its appreciation of the efforts made by ISESCO, the General Secretariat and UNICEF TO HOLD THE First Conference of Ministers in charge of Children Affairs, **welcomes** the convening of this conference in Rabat from 7-9 November 2005, and calls on

Member States to participate to ensure the success of the conference and implement its resolutions.

15. **Commends** the initiative taken by ISESCO and the Republic of Tunisia to convene an international conference in Tunisia in 2006 on "*Solidarity in Islam*", with the aim of highlighting the lofty significance of these Islamic values underlying the call made by H.E. the Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali to set up a World Solidarity Fund to combat poverty and promote human development in the developing countries, an initiative being adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution n° 265/57.

16. **Welcomes** the Decision of the Fourth Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers whereby Makkah-al-Mukarramah was proclaimed Capital of Islamic Culture for the year 2005, **applauds** the festivities and activities being implemented by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and ISESCO to celebrate this event and **adopts** ISESCO's list of Islamic culture capitals for the next years until 2014.

17. **Considers** with appreciation the educational, cultural and scientific activities implemented by ISESCO for the benefit of women, children and youth in the Islamic world, **welcomes and supports** ISESCO's Project of the Islamic Youth Parliament. It also **welcomes** the programme of ISESCO's Awards and Chairs in different educational, scientific and cultural activities, **supports** the programme of ISESCO's Ambassadors for Dialogue among Cultures and Civilizations, and **calls upon** the Director General to submit a report on these issues to the upcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

18. **Thanks** the Member States that have paid their contributions to the budget of ISESCO, **invites** Member States that have arrears or have yet to pay their contributions to the ISESCO budget to honour their financial obligations so as to enable the Organization to implement its educational, scientific and cultural programmes and projects that are highly important for joint Islamic action, and **urges** Member States that have yet to join ISESCO to hasten to do so and actively take part in the Organization's projects and programmes.

19. **Expresses** its profound gratitude and thanks to the leaders of the Islamic world and the prominent personalities of the Muslim Ummah who made donations to ISESCO to contribute to the construction of its permanent headquarters in Rabat, and **takes pride** in the efforts and unrelenting, fruitful contacts made by the Director General of ISESCO with a view to securing financial support for the construction of the Organization's permanent headquarters, as well as in the rapid execution of the construction works, the high-quality building and the rational expenditure thereon.

20. **Extends** its utmost thanks and gratitude to His Highness the Emir of the State of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani for his unfailing support to ISESCO and for kindly granting an annual financial support of US$200,000 to contribute to the implementation of its programmes and activities geared to the propagation of Arabic language and the promotion of Islamic culture.

21. **Expresses** its deep appreciation and thanks to H.E. the Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali for kindly accepting to host the International Symposium to be convened by ISESCO, 28-30 of November 2005 on the theme of "Universal Civilizations and Cultures: from Dialogue to Alliance", in the Republic of Tunisia, the land of cultural interaction and the crossroads of civilizations, in which the Carthage Charter for Tolerance and the Tunis Call for Dialogue among Civilizations will be issued. The Committee **expresses** again its gratitude to the Tunisian President for kindly patronizing this symposium.

22. **Expresses** its deep gratitude and thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saoud, to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz and to the Second Deputy Premier, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, for the generous support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the programmes and activities carried out by ISESCO with regard to Arabic language teaching, Islamic culture, dialogue among civilizations, rectifying the image of Islam, reactivation of cultural institutions in Iraq and support of activities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

23. **Expresses** its sincerest gratitude and thanks to the Kingdom of Morocco (Seat Country) and to its Honourable Sovereign, His Majesty King Mohamed VI for kindly patronizing a number of ISESCO's activities in Morocco, for addressing lofty messages to the participants therein and for the continuous support extended by His Majesty's government to ISESCO in order to fulfill its mission in the best conditions.

b) Islamic Committee of the International Crescent

1. **Urges** the Member States which have not yet signed or ratified the Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so as soon as possible so as to enable it to carry out its tasks and realize its noble objectives, invites all Member States and Islamic institutions to extend material and moral support to the Committee so that it may implement its programmes.

2. **Calls on** the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to exert efforts regarding refugees and detainees and provide for their care and protection in collaboration with the UN High Commissioner's Office for Refugees and the International Committee of Red Cross and other relevant regional and international organizations;

3. **Expresses** profound thanks to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for extending support and facilities to the Committee at its inception.

4. **Expresses** its utmost thanks and appreciation to the Republic of Yemen for hosting the 20th Session of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, held in Sana'a, Yemen, on 5-6 December, 2004,

5. **Expresses also** its sincere thanks to the ISF for extending support to the Committee, and **appeals** to the ISF to continue extending further support to it.

6. **Expresses** its sincere thanks to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros, for signing the ICIC Agreement and calls on it to complete soonest the ratification procedure.

7. **Expresses** its profound thanks to the Republic of the Sudan, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Senegal for ratifying the ICIC Agreement.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/32-C (AO)
ON
AFFILIATED ORGANS

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,(Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having also considered the resolutions adopted by the 4th Meeting of the General Assembly of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation, and those adopted by the previous sessions of the Executive Committee, in particular, the 10th Session held in Jeddah, 29th March, 2005 and the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Federation on different activities;

Having considered the report submitted by the World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

a) Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation

1. **Welcomes** the re-election of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz as the Chairman of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation, and wishes His Highness and all Members of the Executive Committee of the Federation success in the tasks assigned to them.

2. **Hails** the activities the Federation decided to embark upon during the period 2005-2007.

3. **Expresses also** its thanks to the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz (May Allah assist him), the loyal Crown Prince His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, and the Second Deputy, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, for hosting the 1st Islamic Solidarity Games and the 1st Islamic Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers and for their continuous material and moral support to the Federation, thanks particularly HRH Prince Sultan Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, the President General of Youth Welfare and Chairman of the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee, and his deputy, His Royal Highness Nawaf Ibn Faisal Ibn Fahd Abdul Aziz for their interests in the preparation for and success of these two events.

4. **Welcomes** all the resolutions adopted by the 1st Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports and urges all Islamic States to implement the resolutions and cooperate with the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation to develop the necessary strategies and plans in order to achieve the desired objectives.

5. **Reiterates** its call to Member States to participate and show interest in all future activities of the Federation, to be more active in the activities of the Federation, to grant it all possible material and moral support and participate effectively in all its activities.

6. **Thanks** all the 54 Member States which participated in the Islamic Solidarity Games, which had a major impact on the success of this sports show and emphasizes the need for all Member States to participate in all activities of the Federation, in order to achieve Islamic solidarity and spread the spirit of brotherhood and compassion.

7. **Congratulates** the Islamic Republic of Iran for gaining the confidence of the General Assembly of the Federation to organize the 2nd Islamic Solidarity Games and wishes it success.

8. **Enjoins** Member States and the Federation to embark on collaborative work among them in all international sports and youth occasions in order to arrive at a common position.

9. **Conveys** sincere thanks and appreciation to HRH Prince Sultan Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation for his major interest and continuous support for the causes of sports people in the Islamic Ummah, which has given the Federation high position within the international sports system.

10. **Expresses** its thanks to the General Secretariat of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation for its preparedness to execute all the various activities of the Federation, chiefly the 1st Islamic Solidarity Games and the 1st Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports, as well as various meetings, training sessions and sports championships.

b) World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools

1. **Recommends** further the General Secretariat, Islamic organizations and institutions, Islamic Solidarity fund, and the Islamic Development Bank to support the Plans and Projects of the World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools and to extend to it all possible assistance for their implementation;

2. **Recommends** the continuing support for holding Training Sessions for Teachers of Arabic language and Islamic Culture in Asia, Africa, Central Asia and the Balkans;

3. **Recommends** also the contribution for printing the manual for teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers which has been prepared by the Federation, and to its distribution among Muslim children by establishing a Printing press for the Federation at its headquarters as well as other Printing Presses in central locations in the Islamic States in order to facilitate its distribution and the benefit derived from it in those States and among Islamic countries;

4. **Invites** the IDB to continue its contribution to printing books for Afghan children, and the Arabic language book for non-Arabic young people in needy states.

5. **Requests** support for the Open Complementary Studies Institute in Khartoum so that it may continue its activities as well as the N'djamena Teachers Institute in Chad by providing each one of them with a Printing press to meet their needs in terms of text-books and other publications.

6. **Recommends** to support the project of the World Examinations' Council for the Arab-Islamic Schools which has been established by the Federation, in collaboration with the League of Islamic Universities and the Muslim World League, and which aims at placing the examinations of the private Islamic schools under the supervision of well-known Islamic Universities.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matters of affiliated institutions and report thereon to 33rd Session of ICFM.

Annex VIII

Resolutions on science and technology

Contents

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RESOLUTION NO.1/32-S&T
ON
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Thirty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumad ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

A. The Implementation of the Strategy for Developing Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries,

Reaffirming previous Resolution,

Taking note of Resolutions No.33/8-C (IS), and 48/9E(IS) on ratification of the Strategy for Developing Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries; and Resolution 8/30-ST on the implementation of this strategy,

Having considered also the final report and the resolutions of the Second Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research held by ISESCO in Tripoli, Great Jamahiriyah from 6-9 October, 2003, and the final communiqué of the Second Consultative Council for the Implementation of the Strategy for the development of Science and Technology in Islamic Countries.

1. **Adopts** the decision of the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

2. **Approves** the Resolutions and recommendations of the Second meeting of ISESCO Consultative Council on the Implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in Islamic Countries,

3. **Highly appreciates** the successful efforts of ISESCO and COMSTECH in preparing the final document of the implementation mechanisms of the strategy for the development of science and technology in the Islamic Countries,

4. **Invites** the Islamic Development Bank to cooperate with the Consultative Council in financement of the scientific technological projects,

5. **Urges** the Member States to take the necessary organizational measures regarding implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic countries, within the framework of their national policies,

6. **Extends** sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for hosting the 2nd Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Tripoli, October 2003).

7. **Extends** Sincere gratitude and appreciation to the State of Kuwait for kindly accepting to host the 3rd Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Kuwait 2006).

B. The Role of Science and Technology in the Socio-Economic Development of the Member States.

Reaffirming previous Resolution,

Taking into consideration the strategy for Science and Technology Developments in Islamic Countries and its implementation mechanisms as prepared by ISESCO .in collaboration with COMSTECH and approved by the Ninth and Tenth Islamic Summit Conferences,

Considering the need to ensure an active coordination between the activities carried out by OIC Organs and institutions in the field of Science and Technology in the best interest of the Joint Islamic Action on the subject.

Recognizing that the control regimes in the field of science and technology would increase the gap between developing and the developed countries and also recognizing that transfer of science and technology for peaceful purposes to the developing and Islamic Countries would effectively promote North – South relations;

Bearing in mind the exclusive and discriminatory character of certain export control regimes which are in contravention with the legal obligations of the Nuclear States and advanced industrial nations to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Biological Weapons Convention and Chemical Weapons Convention,

1. **Reaffirms** that the exchange of science and technology for peaceful purpose should be made in the interest of mankind and should be aimed to strengthening the socio-economic development of the Islamic Countries.

2. **Requests** all advanced industrial states parties to international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties to review their existing national trade regulations and render them consistent with their obligations under those treaties by removing all restrictions beyond those established within the treaties.

3. **Encourages** the relevant international organisations and agencies to facilitate the transfer of science and technology for peaceful purposes to the developing countries.

4. **Takes note** with satisfaction for the large scale participation of the OIC Member States in the Third U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Exploitation and Utilization of the Extra-Atmospheric Space (UNISPACE) held from 19-30 July 1999 in Vienna to study the appropriate ways and means to promote an effective cooperation between the OIC Member States in the field of Space Science and Technologies for a sustainable development.

5. **Thanks** the Government of Malaysia for organizing the First Conference on Science and Technology: "Science and Technology for Industrial Development in Islamic Countries – Facing the Challenges of Globalization", held on 7 – 10 October 2003 in Kuala Lumpur, and adopts the first declaration and resolutions of the Conference.

6. **Expresses** its utmost gratitude and appreciation to Malaysia for hosting the First OIC Task Force meeting for Vision 1441 held on 23-25 March 2005 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and adopts the report and the recommendations of the Task Force.

C. The Voluntary Establishment of National Funds for development of Science and Technology in the OIC Member States.

Having considered the proposal of His Excellency President Pervez Musharraf, Chairman COMSTECH, to set up Pan Islamic Fund for the Development of Science and technology in the Islamic World:

Recalling resolution 15 of the COMSTECH General Assembly held during 16-18 February 2002 calling for the establishment of this fund;

Taking into account the Thirtieth ICFM and the Tenth Islamic Summit resolutions on the subjects related to Science and technology;

Having examined the COMSTECH document describing Pan Islamic Fund for the Development of Science and Technology in the Muslim World,

Prompted by strong desire to give a fresh impetus to the development of Science and Technology infrastructure in the OIC Member States;

Calls upon the OIC Member States to voluntarily establish major national funds in their respective countries for the following objectives;

1. To strengthen the national science and technology programmes in important fields.

2. To strengthen collaboration among Islamic Countries in various fields of Science and Technology including the establishment of Centers of Excellence in their respective countries in collaboration with COMSTECH.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-Third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/32-S&T
ON
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION (COMSTECH)

The Thirty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumad ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling resolution No.13/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held at Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19-22 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1401H, corresponding to 25-28 January 1981, establishing a Ministerial Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation and all subsequent resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conferences pertaining to COMSTECH;

Further recalling the resolution No.7/31-ST of the Thirty-First Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and resolution No.7/10-ST(ST) of the Tenth session of the Islamic Summit conference held in Putrajaya, Malaysia from 20 to 21 Shaaban 1424H (16 to 17 October 2003),

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

1. **Notes with appreciation** the ongoing programmes and activities of the COMSTECH for increasing the capability of OIC Member States in the fields of Science and Technology.

2. **Appeals** to Member States and institutions concerned to provide financial support for COMSTECH's programmes and activities by prompt and generous voluntary contributions.

3. **Encourages** and supports the cooperation between the COMSTECH and the Islamic Development Bank for the promotion of Science and Technology in Member States.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/32-S&T
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (IUT), *DHAKA*

The Thirty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and evelopment), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumad ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 005),

Recalling the recommendations of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Meetings of the Governing oard of the University held in Dhaka, Bangladesh;

Having taken note of the activity report submitted by the Vice-Chancellor of the Islamic niversity of Technology (IUT);

1. **Expresses** deep gratitude to H.E. Begum Khaleda Zia, Honourable Prime Minister, Government of Bangladesh for kindly attending the 18th Convocation of IUT, inaugurating the 30th meeting of the governing board and puts on record the advice, support and cooperation of Bangladesh enabling the University to help develop the human resources of the member States;

2. **Appreciates** the role of IUT in the development of human resources in the Member Countries in the field of Engineering, Technology and Technical Education;

3. **Urges** the University for further strengthening and consolidating its efforts by performing its mandated responsibilities through offering of education and training of international standard;

4. **Requests** the Member States for taking advantage of the facilities developed in the University by nominating students for long regular courses and trainees to participate in the short and special courses, seminars, workshops, etc. with a view to upgrade and update knowledge and skill;

5. **Urges** the University to intensify its efforts to equip the youth of the Ummah to face the challenges of the 21st century matching of the needs and demand of the job markets of the Member States;

6. **Encourages** the University to further strengthen its efforts to expand bilateral and multilateral cooperation with higher seats of learning and interact actively with national, regional international bodies;

7. **Urges** the Member States to settle their regular mandatory contributions and arrears, if not yet done so;

8. **Appeals** the affluent Member States to make voluntary contributions, in addition to mandatory ones, to help further deepen and widen its activities so as to achieve further heights of success in the days ahead and serve the Ummah better;

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to implement these recommendations and present a report thereon to the Thirty-Third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/32-S&T
ON
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN PALESTINE AND OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Thirty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumad ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Reaffirming previous Resolutions,

Guided by the teachings of Islam which enjoin the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth,

Referring to Agenda 21, Johannesburg World Summit, and the International Convention to Combat Desertification and drought,

Deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration of the global environment, including the worsening trends in environmental pollution and the degradation of natural resources;

Stressing again the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among them to that end;

Noting with satisfaction the recent development towards the finalization of the International Convention to Combat desertification and drought, which was adopted in Paris in September 1994 and inviting the member States, which have not ratified all the relevant conventions, including the International Convention on Combating Desertification, to do so, as soon as possible;

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their hazardous and radioactive wastes for dumping in developing countries, and appealing to Member States to sign the Basal Convention on Dangerous wastes,

A. International Cooperation on Environment

Emphasizing the commitments of developed countries in transferring environmentally sound technologies, know-how and financing to developing countries in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34 of Agenda 21.

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their hazardous and radioactive wastes for dumping in developing countries,

1. **Encourages** Member States to continue to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies and to mobilize available financial and institutional resources needed for implemental policies and to mobilize available financial and institutional resources needed for implementing national programs of environmental protection,

2. **Urges** Member States to cooperate and coordinate within the existing Desertification Regional Centers,

3. **Also Urges** the Member States which have not yet ratified all the UN International Agreements on the Environment including the International Convention on Desertification and Drought to do so as soon as possible so that the Convention can come into force,

4. **Invites** member States to exchange information and experience in various environmental field such as desertification, climate change and loss of biological diversity.

5. **Calls on** the international community, particularly relevant United nations Organs, to concentrate attention on the rise in sea levels, and its socio-economic impacts,

6. **Reaffirms** the determination of the member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation in seeking solutions to global environmental problems and requests the donor countries and international financial institutions to extend further support to regional networks and national focal points in States stricken by desertification.

7. **Requests** Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and remote-control sensing Centers and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

8. **Urges** all member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings including consultations relating to environment protection, especially in the field of biological diversity, climate change, desertification, hazardous and radioactive waste.

9. **Rejects** the imposition of obligations on developing countries to contain, the phenomenon of climate changes in addition to the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol on the UN convention on Climate Changes and calls on Member States to oppose this orientation wherever it deemed necessary.

10. **Expresses** its satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Program.

11. **Appeals** to the parties to World War II to expeditiously provide Member States with information, data and maps on mines planted in their territories during the war and omit themselves to extend immediate aid and assistance required for the removal of these mines which still cause huge damage to human lives and obstruct development and construction in

vital areas, while taking into consideration the decisions of the UN Conference on the Question of Mines which was held in Geneva in 1996.

12. **Expresses** solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the mines fields left on in its territory by World War II, their grave effect on the environment and the accidents and grievous damage they cause to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for the damage and that the countries responsible for the mine danger, finance mine-hunting operations and produce minefield maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

Israel Practices and their effects on the Environment in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories,

Recalling previous OIC and other International Resolutions on this Subject;

Recalling also the UNEP GC decision (UNEPGC.19/107) on environmental situation in occupied Palestine and Arab territories, and expressing deep concern over the continued degradation of the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestine;

Also recalling resolutions 14/11-E and 15/18-E of the UN Environment Program with respect to the environmental conditions in the Palestinian Arab Territories, and the Syrian Golan and Lebanese territories occupied by Israel;

Expressing deep concern over the escalating brutal and expansionist practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Syrian Golan, the uprooting of the trees, the construction of crops, the cutting off of irrigation waters, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of toxic gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab Inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

Expressing deep concern on the dumping by Israel of Highly toxic radioactive and chemical wastes in the Mediterranean Sea and particularly in the Lebanese regional waters;

1. **Condemns** Israel's continued occupation of the Arab Palestinian territories, the Syrian Golan, and parts of southern Lebanon, including the Shabaa Farms, as an obstacle to the sustainable development of the Arab citizens of the occupied Arab territories.

2. **Urges** UNEP to update its report on the environmental situation in Occupied Palestinian Territories and submit it to the GC for immediate reaction.

3. **Requests** the Member States to continue to extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian citizens in the Occupied Syrian Golan and the citizens

in the Lebanese territories previously occupied, in drawing up the plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories and stresses the need to adopt concrete measures for consolidating such plans and taking steps to expose the policies pursued by Israeli occupation authorities which have led to ecological degradation in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the previously occupied Lebanese territories.

4. **Strongly condemns** Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental conditions as well as its geographical, demographic and historical features and at imposing Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan.

5. **Condemns** Israel's persistent defiance of the will of the international community by refusing to join the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and to submit its nuclear facilities to the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as well as its implementation of nuclear programs bound to cause a serious hazard to the neighboring Islamic States. It also passionately appeals to the international parties and bodies concerned to take the necessary steps to put an end to such hazards while emphasizing the importance of cooperation among the Member States concerned in the field of monitoring radiation fallout in the area.

B. The Situation in Regions of the Islamic World Affected by Environmental Disasters, in particular in the Basin of the Aral Sea and the Region of Semipalatinsk.

Taking into consideration of the loss of the second largest freshwater lake at the Aral Sea basin, and the dangerous consequences of continuous drying of the Aral Sea leading to a drastic change of climate in northern hemisphere especially in the Asian continent;

Noting that Semipalantisk nuclear site has witnessed nuclear tests on a large scale including high intensity tests on the surface which have been conducted during last forty years;

Proceeding from the fact that any ecological catastrophe irrespective of the nature of its origin touches the interests of all countries of the world community and from the responsibility of the Islamic Ummah for the future of the inhabitants of the Aral Sea region and Semipalatinsk nuclear test site zone and reaffirming the need to apply the principles of Islamic solidarity regarding these disasters,

Deeply concerned of the swift deterioration of the environment in the Semiplantisk nuclear test site zone,

Welcoming the efforts being made by the OIC and Government charity organizations of some Islamic Countries for financial support and humanitarian aid for the Aral Sea region.

Taking into consideration decisions of the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development as well as principles of the U.N Millennium Declaration regarding solutions to environmental problems,

1. **Supports** the efforts aimed at the rehabilitation of the Aral Sea and the ground of Semiplantinsk nuclear site which are undertaken by the Government of Kazakhstan as well as regional, international and charity organizations.

2. **Appeals** to Member States and also to the international community to provide political, economic and financial support aimed at limitation of the impact of destructive consequences of the said catastrophes and at preventing further spreading of these ecological problems, and requests the Islamic Development Bank and charity foundations of the Muslim Countries to explore ways and means to evolve programme providing support to the regions of the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk coordinated with existing international, regional and national programmes.

3. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank and charity foundations of the Muslim countries to explore ways and means to evolve programme providing support to the regions of the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk coordinated with existing international, regional and national programmes.

4. **Decides** to include this subject in the Agenda of the Second Islamic Conference on Ministers of Environment due to be convened in the year 2006 by ISESCO.

C. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Taking note of the surprising and preoccupying decision of the United States of America as to leaving the Kyoto Protocol on Climatic Changes after having signed it;

Expresses its deep concern for the questioning by the United States of America of the great accomplishment for the protection of the environment against the detrimental effects against green effects ensured by the Kyoto Protocol.

Expressing its concern for the deterioration of the world environment including increasing environmental pollution and the depletion of natural resources;

Reaffirming the right of every individual to enjoy a healthy unpolluted environment;

Referring to the 1992 Agreement on Climatic Change adopted in New York and the 1998 Kyoto Protocol adopted in Japan;

1. **Urges** industrial countries to honour their obligations under the convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

2. **Emphasizes** the importance of effective participation of Islamic States in conferences and meetings related to the convention on Climate Change with delegations comprising specialists in all areas relevant to such conference.

3. **Emphasizes** the need to reiterate the demand for unanimity in adopting fundamental matters.

4. **Emphasizes** the need for the Eighth Conference of parties to the Convention to adopt effective measures on implementing paras 8 and 9 of Article 4 of the Convention and para 14 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol with a mandatory and not optional status. To that end, it is necessary to adopt the following measures (which have been adopted by the G77 and China):

   (a)For industrial countries to restructure their tax systems to reflects levels of green house effect for all sources of gas emission, in addition to abolishing assistance to a number of energy sources, such as coal in industrial countries.

   (b)For industrial countries not a encourage increased local and regional production of fossil fuels, including oil, as such increases in production would be at the expense of their related imports from our developing countries.

   (c)To remove all obstacles standing in the way of oil use and imports, particularly in the field of electrical energy generation.

   (d)To assist our developing countries, including those whose national revenues depend to a large extent on oil exports, to diversify their economies by encouraging investment, the transfer of modern technologies, and the compensation of developing countries adversely affected by environmental policies adopted by industrial countries.

5. **Emphasizes** that the Conference of Parties to the Protocol should monitor the implementation by the industrial countries of these measures through an annual review of their national reports, which must cover progress made on the application of the above-mentioned points as per Article 7 of the Protocol on reports and Article 8 on Report Reviews.

6. **Stresses** the need not to agree to an amalgamation of Paras 8 and 9 of Article 4 of the Agreement with para 14 of Article 3 of the Protocol into one resolution. The two resolutions must be kept separate because of the different nature of each of the Articles in terms of mandatory status and the responsibility of industrial countries described in Appendix 1 of the Agreement within the context of para 14 of Article 3; and because the process and mechanisms for implementing the agreement are different from those for implementing the Protocol.

7. **Emphasizes** the need not to subject developing countries to new obligations related to limiting their emission, whether on a mandatory or voluntary basis and not to determine a time schedule for any negotiations relating such obligations.

8. **Supports** the demands related to providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries and creating distinct funds for the purpose, in addition to existing financial means. It calls for a commitment from industrial countries to allocate specific financial sums to these funds on a regular basis.

9. **Calls** for the implementation of all the items in the 1998 Buenos Aires Plan of Action through effective, mandatory measures attached to each item.

D. The Environment From An Islamic Perspective

Recalling the decision of the First International Forum on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 23-25 October 2000, and the Jeddah Declaration on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective adopted by the forum.

Recalling the Islamic Declaration on Sustainable Development issued by the First Islamic Conference on Environment,

Having considered the report by the representative of ISESCO on its participation at the Summit Conference on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa from 26 August to 4 September 2002;

1. **Adopts** the Islamic Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Final communiqué and resolutions of the Conference and the general framework of the Islamic Work Programme on Sustainable Development and **entrusts** ISESCO with following up the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the First Islamic Conference of Environment Ministers.

2. **Express** its appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Iran for its kind offer to host the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Environment from 25-27 November 2006 and mandates ISESCO to hold the Conference in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the OIC.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-Third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/32-S&T
ON
AN ADVANCED MEDICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTER IN BANGLADESH

The Thirty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumad ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Reaffirming previous Resolutions,

Recognizing the need for the Muslim Ummah to have an Advanced Medical Training and Research Centre;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Has studied the proposal for an Advanced Medical Training and Research Center in Bangladesh.

2. Has not been able to reach consensus on the proposed Center.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-Third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex IX

Resolutions on information affairs

Contents

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RESOLUTION No. 1/32-INF
ON THE
ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN PROMOTING THE JUST CAUSES AND IMAGE OF ISLAM

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers ((Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Recalling Resolutions No. 69/9-P (IS) and No. 1/10-INF (IS) on COMIAC adopted by the Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference respectively, which approved the resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of COMIAC;

Recalling Resolution No. 1/31-INF adopted by the 31st Session of the ICFM held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani 1425H (14-16 June 2004) on the Role of Information and Communication in Promoting the Just Causes of Islam;

Considering all the resolutions of the 6th Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 7-8 Muharram 1424H (10-11 March 2003);

Commending the views and measures proposed by the Secretary-General to introduce new dynamism to activate the information and communication sector so that it may conduct some media activities with a view to tackling anti-Islam and anti-Muslim campaigns in various Western media, and his efforts during his visits within and outside Islamic States to highlight the deep concern of Member States about the hate campaign against Islam and Muslims and citizens of Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference under the pretext of fighting terrorism;

Emphasizing that the dangers of such media campaigns are further exacerbated by certain political quarters which openly discriminate against Muslim communities or citizens of OIC Member States;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the role of information and communication in promoting the just causes and image of Islam, through updating the mechanisms of the information strategy and of the Islamic States' Information Plan,

1. **Condemns** anew the persistent and erroneous linkage between Islam and terrorism, such as changing the designation of "war against terrorists" to that of "war against Islamists" in some Western print, audio-visual, and electronic media; and **calls again on** the Member States to undertake information activities to counter these propaganda.

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to highlight, through his activities and visits, the concern of Member States over the propaganda waged by some media organs around the world to distort the image of Islam and Muslims.

3. **Calls again on** Member States—according to their respective means—to contribute the resources of the Islamic Programme for Development of Information and Communication (PIDIC) which is aimed at upgrading the media of countries in need of such modernization so that these media can assume their role in promoting the just causes of the Islamic Ummah by allocating funds to finance projects submitted by information institutions, particularly those approved for funding by the 6th Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) and its Ministerial Follow-up Committee.

4. **Requests** the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF), at its Fifty-first Session, to extend financial assistance to projects submitted under the Islamic Programme for Development of Information and Communication (PIDIC) to upgrade the Islamic media, particularly the two projects submitted by Sierra Leone and Mali respectively, in pursuance of Resolution No. 3/6-ICIM adopted by the Sixth Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 2/32-INF
ON THE
ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED INFORMATION INSTITUTIONS:
– THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA), AND
– THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIATION (ISBO)

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Having considered the Report of the OIC Secretary-General on the Role of Information and Communication in Promoting the Just Causes of the Islamic Ummah and Projecting the True Image of Islam, and his report on the OIC institutions specialized in the field of information, and the Report of the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO);

Taking note with satisfaction of the Resolution of the Seventh Session of COMIAC, which calls for the need to support IINA and ISBO as a specialized institutions and as mechanisms entrusted with implementing joint Islamic information action programs;

Having noted with satisfaction the achievements recorded by the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) in the service of Islamic dawa, the spreading of Arab League, the exchange of programmes and defence of Islamic causes;

Having Considered the efforts of the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) se agencies to extend and diversify the scope of its activities by publishing books and bulletins on current events in the Islamic world, or by publishing journalistic reports and investigations on Member States—despite the financial, technical, and journalism-related difficulties facing them through regular reporting on their website: *www.islamicnews.org;*

Expressing its deep concern over the lack of commitment of some Member States to paying their contributions to IINA and ISBO's budgets;

Having noted the resolutions of the 6th Session of COMIAC held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 7-8 Muharram 1424H (10 and 11 March 2003),

1. **Reiterates its calls** to the Member States to pay their annual contributions and arrears to IINA and ISBO's budgets to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities.

2. **Urges** Member States to support IINA through the following:

    2.1 By providing it with staff in editorial and technical fields to enable it to achieve its objectives in the service of Islamic information;

2.2 ***By** supplying it with news and information on Islamic activities and development programs.*

2.3 ***By** enriching its daily newsletters published on the Internet.*

2.4 ***By** urging national agencies and radio and television networks to benefit from IINA's newscasts.*

3. **Renews** its calls on radio and television establishments in Member States to coordinate and cooperate with the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization to ensure a successful holding of the 2nd Edition of the Islamic Meeting of Radio and television programmes Producers.

4. **Calls** on ISBO to publish the Islamic States' "Television Production Guide" in collaboration with them.

5. **Calls** on the Secretary General of ISBO and the Director-General of IINA to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon, in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 3/32-INF
ON THE
MEMBER STATES' PARTICIPATION IN STAGE II OF THE WORLD SUMMIT OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA IN 2005

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 56th and 57th Sessions on the holding of a World Summit on the Information Society in two stages: Geneva in 2003 and Tunis in 2005 and to resolution No. 4/10-INF (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the World Summit on the Information Society and the participation in the Second Phase (Tunis 2005);

Recalling Resolution No.75/28-P adopted by the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, on 25-27 June 2001 as well as Resolution No. 6/29-INF of the 29th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Khartoum, Republic of Sudan, on 14-16 Rabiul Thani 1423H (25-27 June 2002), and Resolution No. 6/30-INF adopted by the 30th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 27-29 Rabiul Awwal 1424H (28-30 May 2003) and resolution 6/31 adopted by the 31st Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 26-28 Rabiul Thani 1425H (14-16 June 2004);

Recalling also Resolution No. 3/7-INF (COMIAC) of the 7th Session of COMIAC held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 14-15 Shawwal 1423H (18-19 December 2002);

Recalling further Resolution No. 4/6-ICIM issued by the 6th Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 7-8 Muharram 1424H (10-11 March 2003) on the Information Society;

Underlining the importance of Stage II of the World Summit on the Information Society, which is to be held in Tunis (on 16-18 November 2005) and the importance of integrating the two phases of this Summit as interrelated stages in the examination of optimal ways to bridge the digital divide between the developing countries and industrial ones, given the impact of the information society on economic, social, and cultural development;

1. **Invites** again all the OIC Member States to participate actively in the preparatory work for the second stage of this Summit in order to ensure that its proceedings will be crowned with an effective partnership plan to establish a balanced and shared information society.

2. **Affirms** the importance of the General Secretariat's continued coordination among OIC Member States in order to make good preparation for and participate extensively and efficiently in the preparatory work for the Tunis Summit.

3. **Urges** the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the 6th ICIM to prepare, at its next meeting at the end of July 2005, a vision of an information society charter, and a plan of action to be presented on behalf of Member States at the second phase of the World Summit on Information Society (Tunis, 16-18 November 2005). Delegations of this Committee's members should include experts in new ICTS and internet systems.

4. **Affirms** the pivotal role played by the private sector and civil society in formulating visions and developing practical resolutions in order to bridge the digital divide, and **urges** all governmental and civil parties in the Member States to contribute actively in defining the trends and axes of the Tunis Summit.

5. **Notes with satisfaction** the launching on 14 March 2005 of the "Digital Solidarity Fund", through the initiative of H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal and the Chairman of the Sanding Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), to collect financial means to close the wide digital gap between the North and the South, pending the proposal of appropriate solutions by the UN Secretary General to the World Summit on Information scheduled in November 2005 in Tunis, and **requests** Member States to support this initiative through voluntary donations to the "Digital Solidarity Fund" to enable it carry out the task for which it was established.

6. **Calls on** the OIC Member States to make the Tunis Summit a significant stage in the construction of a balanced and equitable information society, and to work to crown their proceedings with a declaration with a practical content and a solidarity dimension, as well as with practicable mechanisms and tools that would achieve a real international and regional digital partnership capable of strengthening the noble goals of the Millennium Declaration.

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex X

Resolution on legal affairs

RESOLUTION NO. 1/32-LEG
ON
HUMAN RIGHTS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Recalling the noble motives and objectives of the glorious religion of Islam, which emphasizes the importance of human rights; and mindful of the universality and integral nature of Islamic laws on human rights and the prominent place of Man;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the OIC Charter of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction as to race, sex, or religion;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P by virtue of which the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" has been adopted; as well as subsequent OIC resolutions the latest of which were Resolutions No. 2/31-LEG, 3/31-LEG and 4/31-LEG;

Aware of the need for strengthening the existing mechanism within the OIC for exploring ways and means to promote and protect human rights through, *inter alia*, the formulation of a set of Islamic covenants on human rights;

Recognizing the obligations and endeavors of the Member States to promote and protect internationally recognized human rights while taking into account the significance of their religious, national, and regional specificities and various historical and cultural backgrounds, and with due regard to the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam";

Mindful of the universality and integral nature of Islamic values with respect to human rights, the prominent place of Man in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on earth and hence the great importance attached by Islamic thought to the promotion, encouragement, and respect of human rights;

Further recalling the UN Commission on Human Rights' Resolutions entitled "defamation of religions" which expressed deep concern over the negative stereotyping of religions and at the way Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and with terrorism, and which also expressed concern over the space devoted by the printed, audio-visual, and electronic media to inciting violence, xenophobia, or related intolerance and discrimination towards Islam and other religions;

Reaffirming the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of all human rights and also the importance of promotion and protection of human rights through cooperation and consensus and not through confrontation and the imposition of incompatible, alien and inhomogeneous values;

Noting the attempts to exploit the issue of human rights to discredit the principles and rules of Islamic Shariah and to interfere in the affairs of Islamic States;

Having taken note of the relevant report of the Secretary General,

1. **Asserts** that human rights are universal in nature and must be considered in the context of dynamic and evolving process of international norm-setting, bearing in mind the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds.

2. **Emphasizes** the necessity for the international community to address the issue of human rights issue on an objective and indivisible basis, as far as all states are concerned, without selectivity or discrimination.

3. **Calls for** the necessity to consider human rights in their global conception and in all their civil, political, social, economic, and cultural facets within the framework of international cooperation and solidarity.

4. **Reaffirms** the right of states to adhere to their religious, social, and cultural specificities which constitute a heritage and streams of thought that contribute towards enriching the common international conceptions of human rights.

5. **Calls** for abstaining from using the universality of human rights as a pretext to interfere in the states' internal affairs and undermine their national sovereignty.

6. **Recalls** the states' right to reserve, where necessary, the right to express reservations on the international conventions, covenants, and agreements they subscribe to, as part of their sovereign rights.

7. **Expresses its deep concern** over the frequent and erroneous association of Islam with violations of human rights and the misuse of the printed and audio-visual media in propagating such misconceptions and calls on the Member States to undertake information activities to counter these activities.

8. **Denounces** media campaigns and fabrications made by some quarters in non-Member States regarding the treatment of non-Muslim minorities and communities in the OIC Member States under the slogan of religious freedoms and so on.

9. **Expresses deep concern over** any activities which may be carried out by certain Governmental and Nongovernmental Organizations which are supported by

governments that use them to attack OIC Member States for political purposes and to further their foreign policy objectives in international forums.

10. **Exhorts** all states to take all appropriate measures, in the context of their national legislations and in line with international human rights instruments, to promote understanding, tolerance, and respect in matters connected with freedom of religion or creed.

11. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their active coordination and cooperation in the field of human rights particularly in the relevant international forums in order to strengthen Islamic solidarity against any initiative that may lead to the use of human rights as a means of political pressure on any Member State, in particular for enhancement of their participation in formulation and codification of international human rights instruments based on Islamic Sharia.

12. **Decides** that the General Secretariat and the Member States shall undertake to follow up Member States' missions with the relevant international organizations, in particular, at the UN headquarters in New York and Geneva, and to hold meetings on appropriate occasions, to consider and discuss human rights issues with a view to adopting a unified position among Member States vis-à-vis campaigns and draft resolutions that target OIC Member States in relevant international fora.

13. **Calls on** the OIC Groups in Geneva and New York to highlight the concern of the Islamic countries regarding the worsening situation of Muslims in western countries since the terrorist acts of 11 September 2001 as well as the laws and practices against the rights of Muslim women.

14. **Approves** the "Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam", which has been finalized at the ninth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on the follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, as annexed to this resolution.

15. **Requests** the Member States to sign and ratify the Covenant on the rights of the Child in Islam as soon as possible.

16. **Appreciates** the activities of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on the follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, and calls upon it and its sub-committee to continue expeditiously their activities, especially in developing Covenants on human rights in Islam, in accordance with their mandates, the principles enshrined in the Cairo Declaration and based on the priorities approved by virtue of resolution 60/27-P.

17. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the ICFM.

Annex

COVENANT
ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD IN ISLAM

The States Parties to this Covenant,

Believing that the values and principles constitute the patterns of behavior of Muslim society in such a way as to realize security, stability, development and progress for the society within the family environment, which is the cornerstone of the social edifice,

Proceeding from Islamic efforts on issues of childhood, which contributed to the development of the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Cognizant of the objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference enshrined in its Charter and its Summit and Ministerial Conferences resolutions and of international conventions signed by its Member States;

Affirming the principles contained in the Dhaka Declaration on Human Rights in Islam adopted by the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in December 1983 and the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam adopted by the 14th ICFM under resolution No. 49/19-P (1990) and in the Declaration on the Rights and Care of the Child in Islam adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference under resolution No. 16/7-C (1994),

Affirming the civilisational and historic role of the Islamic Ummah and in contributing to the international efforts on human rights.

Believing that basic rights and public freedoms in Islam are an integral part thereof that no one has a prerogative to interrupt, violate, or disregard;

Aware of the enormous responsibility towards the Child in particular as the vanguard and maker of the future of the Ummah;

Seeking to enhance Islamic performance in the Child sector so as to adapt frameworks and mechanisms to face the ever-accelerating changes and transformations and their repercussions on that sector;

Realizing that the first order of serious work is to gain a conscious insight into the accumulating and expected challenges facing the Ummah, particularly the adverse effects of economic and social transformations, the waning role of the family, the weakening feeling of belonging, the breaking-down of family-ties, the decline of values and ideals, the diminishing health and educational services, the Growing illiteracy rate, as well as the effects of the accelerating advances in sciences and fields of knowledge and the information revolution in addition to the continuing persistence of negative and old-fashioned cultural models;

Considering that children, as part of the vulnerable sector of society, bear the burden of the greater suffering as a result of natural and man-made disasters leading to tragic consequences, such as orphanage, homelessness, and exploitation of children in military, harsh, hazardous, or illegitimate labor, and considering also the suffering of refugee children and those living under the yoke of occupation or languishing or displaced as a result of armed conflicts and famines thus fostering the spread of violence among children and increasing the number of physically, mentally, and socially disabled children;

Believing that the situation requires a stand that establishes a commitment to the Rights of the Child and confirms the determination to continue the efforts to activate these rights and overcome the obstacles standing in the way of the Ummah;

Confident that the Ummah has sufficient capabilities and resources to ensure a victory over the hurdles facing it, building on the lofty religious and social values with the family enjoying pride of place on the basis of love and mercy as well as human and material resources which afford it a real opportunity for comprehensive and sustainable development;

Recognizing the Child's right to grow up within a family environment governed by established values, love, and understanding so as to enable him to exercise his rights without discrimination;

Supporting the plans, programs, and projects aimed at improving the conditions of childhood in the Islamic world, including the elaboration of national legislations or regimes ensuring the child's exercise of his full rights;

Considering that the present Covenant affirms the rights of the child in the provisions of the Islamic Shari'a , taking into account the domestic laws of states and the rights of children of minorities and non-Muslim communities, in affirmation of the human rights shared by the Muslim and non-Muslim child,

Have agreed as follows:

Article One
Definition of the Child

For the purposes of the present Covenant, a child means every human being who, according to the law applicable to him/her, has not attained maturity.

Article Two
Objectives

This Covenant seeks to realize the following objectives:

1. To care for the family, strengthen its capabilities, and extend to it the necessary support to prevent the deterioration of its economic, social, or health conditions, and to habilitate the husband and wife to ensure their fulfillment of their role of raising children physically, psychologically, and behaviorally.

2. To ensure a balanced and safe childhood and ensure the raising of generations of Muslim children who believe in their creator, adhere to their faith, are loyal to their country, committed to the principles of truth and goodness in thoughts and in deeds, and to the sense of belonging to the Islamic civilization.

3. To generalize and deepen interest in the phases of childhood and adolescence and to provide full care for them so as to raise worthy generations for society.

4. To provide free, compulsory primary and secondary education for all children irrespective of gender, color, nationality, religion, birth, or any other consideration, to develop education through enhancement of school curricula, training of teachers, and providing opportunities for vocational training.

5. To provide opportunities for the child to discover his/her talents and to recognize his/her importance and place in the society through the family and relevant institutions, and to encourage children to participate in the cultural life of society.

6. To provide the necessary care for children with special needs and for those who live in difficult conditions as well as address the causes that lead to such conditions.

7. To provide all possible assistance and support for Muslim children in all parts of the world in coordination with governments or through international mechanisms.

Article Three

Principles

To achieve the objectives contained in Article Two it is incumbent to:

1. Respect the provisions of the Islamic Shari'a, and observe the domestic legislations of the Member States.

2. Respect the objectives and principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3. Attach high priority to the rights, interests, protection, and development of children.

4. Ensure equality in care, rights, and duties for all children.

5. Observe non-interference in the internal affairs of any State.

6. Observe the cultural and civilizational constants of the Islamic Ummah.

Article Four

Obligations of States

States Parties to this Covenant shall observe the following:

1. Respect the rights stipulated in this Covenant, and take the necessary steps to_enforce it in accordance with their domestic regulations.

2. Respect the responsibilities and duties of parents, legal guardians, or other persons that are legally responsible for the child in accordance with existing domestic regulations as required by the child's interest.

3. End action based on customs, traditions or practices that are in conflict with the rights and duties stipulated in this Covenant.

Article Five

Equality

States Parties shall guarantee equality of all children as required by law to enjoy their rights and freedoms stipulated in this Covenant regardless of sex, birth, race, religion, language, political affiliation, or any other consideration affecting the right of the child, the family, or his/her representative under the law or Shari'a.

Article Six

The Right to Life

1. The child shall have the right to life from when he is a fetus in his/her mother's womb or in the case of his/her mother's death; abortion should be prohibited except under necessity warranted by the interests of the mother, the fetus, or both of them. The child shall have the right to descent, ownership, inheritance, and child support.

2. States Parties to the Covenant shall guarantee the basics necessary for the survival and development of the child and for his/her protection from violence, abuse, exploitation, and deterioration of his/her living and health conditions.

Article Seven

Identity

1. A child shall, from birth, have right to a good name, to be registered with authorities concerned, to have his nationality determined and to know his/her parents, all his/her relatives and foster mother.

2. States Parties to the Covenant shall safeguard the elements of the child's identity, including his/her name, nationality, and family relations in accordance with their domestic laws and shall make every effort to resolve the issue of statelessness for any child born on their territories or to any of their citizens outside their territory.

3. The child of unknown descent or who is legally assimilated to this status shall have the right to guardianship and care but without adoption. He shall have a right to a name, title and nationality.

Article Eight

Family Cohesion

1. States Parties shall protect the family from causes of weakness and disintegration and shall work, within their available resources, to care for the family members and cause cohesion and balance among them.

2. No child shall be separated from his/her parents against their will and parents shall not have their guardianship revoked save under extreme necessity, in the interest of the child and with a legal justification, in accordance with domestic procedures, and subject to judicial rules where the opportunity is provided for both the child, one or both parents, or a family member to make their views known.

3. States Parties shall take into account in their social policies the child's best interests and if separation from his/her or her parents is necessary, no child shall be deprived of maintaining relations with them.

4. The child shall be permitted to leave his/her state to stay with his/her parents/or with either of them in another country provided he is not separated from them in accordance with Paragraph 2 of this Article, or his/her leaving does not violate the restrictions imposed by virtue of applicable procedures in the state concerned.

Article Nine

Personal Freedoms

1. Every child capable of forming his/her own personal views, according to his/her age and maturity, shall have the right to express them freely in all matters affecting him/her either orally, in writing, or through any other lawful means in a manner not contradictory to the Sharia and ethics.

2. Every child is entitled to the respect of his/her personal life. Nevertheless the parents or legal representative are entitled to exercise Islamic and humane supervision over the conduct of the child who shall not be subject to any restrictions other than those imposed in conformity with

law and are necessary for the protection of public order, public security, public morals, public health, or the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article Ten
Freedom of Assembly

Every child shall have the right to form and join any peaceful, civilian gathering in accordance with legal and statutory provisions in his/her society and in a way that is compatible with his/her age and does not affect his/her behavior, health or heritage.

Article Eleven
Upbringing

1. A sound upbringing is a right of the child and shall be the responsibility of his/her parents or legal guardian, as the case may be, and in which the institutions of the state, within their means, shall assist them.

2. The upbringing of the child shall aim at the following objectives:

   i. To develop the personality, religious and moral value, and sense of citizenship and Islamic and human solidarity of the child and to instill in him/her a spirit of understanding, dialogue, tolerance, and friendship among peoples.

   ii. To encourage the child to acquire skills and capabilities to face new situations and overcome negative customs, and to grow up grounded in scientific and objective reasoning.

Article Twelve
Education and Culture

1. Every child has a right to free compulsory basic education by learning the principles of Islamic education (as well as belief and Shari'a according to the situation) and to the provision of the necessary means to develop his/her mental, psychological and physical abilities, to allow him/her to be open to the common standards of human culture.

2. States Parties to the present Covenant shall provide:

   i. Compulsory, free primary education for all children on an equal footing.

   ii. Free and compulsory secondary education on a progressive basis so that, within ten years, it is made available to all children.

iii. Higher education, while observing the capability and interest of each child, in accordance with the education system in each State.

iv. The right of every child to wear clothes "compatible with her beliefs", while complying with Islamic Sharia, public etiquette, and modesty.

v. Effective treatment of the problem of illiteracy, drop-outs and those who miss basic education.

vi. Taking care of outstanding and gifted students in all stages of education.

vii. Producing and publishing children's books, setting up children's libraries, and making use of the mass media in propagating cultural, social, and artistic materials relating to children and encouraging children education.

3. For the right of the child approaching puberty to receive proper sex education distinguishing between the lawful and unlawful.

4. The provisions of this Article and Article 11 immediately preceding it shall not be in conflict with the freedom of the Muslim child to joint private educational institutions, provided that such institutions respect the provisions of the Islamic Shari'a and that the education given in such institutions observe the rules laid down by the State.

Article Thirteen

Rest and Activity Times

1- The child is entitled to times for rest and play, and to exercise legitimate activities that are suitable to his/her age during his/her free time.

2- The child is entitled to participate in cultural, artistic and social spheres.

3- Parents or the one legally responsible for the child, have the right to oversee the child while exercising the activities he desires in accordance with this Article in the framework of the educational, religious and moral controls.

Article Fourteen

Social Living Standard

1- Every child is entitled to custody and maintenance in order to save him/her from perishing due to his/her inability to preserve and maintain himself/ herself.

2- States Parties shall recognize the right of every child to benefit from social security in accordance with their national laws.

3. States parties shall be obliged to reduce the prices of services and exempt children from tariffs and taxes.

4- Every child is entitled to a living standard suitable to his/her mental, psychological, physical and social development.

5- The States Parties shall guarantee for the child mandatory measures to compel his/her parents or legal guardian under Shari'a law to offer him/her support according to their abilities.

Article Fifteen
Child Health

The child is entitled to physical and psychological care. This shall be realized through:

1. Providing care for the mother since the onset of pregnancy and during natural nursing either by the mother or someone else if the mother is unable to suckle the baby.

2. The right of the child to mitigate some Shari'a and judicial rules in favour of his/her legitimate wet-nurse under Shari'a law, and to postpone some punishments given against her as well as lessening work assignments of a nursing and pregnant woman and reduce their working hours.

3. His/her right to necessary measures to reduce infant and child mortality rates.

4. A compulsory medical examination for prospective couples in order to ensure the absence or causes of hereditary or contagious diseases which portend danger for the child.

5. The right of a male child to circumcision.

6. Non-interference of both parents or others in medically altering the colour, shape, features or sex of the fetus except for medical necessities.

7. Providing preventive medical care, disease and malnutrition control, as well as providing the necessary health care for him/her and for his/her mother.

8. The right of the child from the State and society to extend medical information and services for mothers in order to raise awareness and help them improve the health of their children.

9. Guaranteeing the right of the child to be protected from narcotics, intoxicants and other harmful substances as well as from infectious and endemic diseases.

Article Sixteen

Disabled Children and Children with Special Needs

1- A disabled child, or one with special needs, is entitled to receive a special care that guarantees his/her full rights and is commensurate with his/her case and the conditions of his/her parents or of the one responsible for him/her, as well as with available capabilities; the services should, as much as possible, be provided free of charge or with nominal fees.

2- The objectives of care for a disabled child, or one with special needs are education, rehabilitation and training; providing appropriate mobility means (medical, psychological, social, educational, professional, and entertainment services); to enable him/her to be integrated into society.

Article Seventeen

Child Protection

States Parties shall take necessary measures to protect the child from:

1. Illegal use of drugs, intoxicants and harmful substances, or participation in their production, promotion, or trafficking.

2. All forms of torture or inhumane or humiliating treatment in all circumstances and conditions, or his/her smuggling, kidnapping, or trafficking in him/her.

3. All forms of abuse, particularly sexual abuse.

4. Cultural, ideological, information and communication invasion which contradicts the Islamic Shari'a or the national interests of states parties.

5. To protect children by not involving them in armed conflicts or wars.

Article Eighteen

Child Labour

1- No child shall exercise any risky work, or work which obstructs his/her education or which is at the expense of his/her health as well as physical or spiritual growth.

2- Domestic regulations of every State shall fix a minimum working age, as well as working conditions and hours. Sanctions shall be imposed against those who contravene these regulations.

Article Nineteen

Justice

1- No child shall be deprived of his/her freedom, save in accordance with the law and for a reasonable and a specific period.

2- A child deprived of his/her freedom shall be treated in a way consistent with dignity, respect for human rights and basic freedoms. Needs of persons of his/her age shall be observed.

3- States Parties to the Covenant shall observe the following:

(a) A child deprived of his/her freedom shall be separated from adults in special places for delinquent children.

(b) A child shall be informed immediately and directly about the charges against him/her upon his/her summoning or apprehension, and his/her parents, guardian or lawyer shall be invited to be present with him/her.

(c) The child shall be provided with legal and humanitarian assistance where needed including access to a lawyer and an interpreter if necessary.

(d) Expeditious consideration of the case by a specialized juvenile court, with the possibility of the judgment being contested by a higher court, once the child is convicted.

(e) No child shall be compelled to plead guilty or to offer testimony.

(f) Punishment shall be considered as a means of reform and care in order to rehabilitate the child and reintegrate him/her into the society.

(g) A minimum age under which the child may not be tried shall be determined.

(h) Respect for the child's privacy during all stages of the lawsuit shall be ensured.

Article Twenty

Parents Responsibility and Protection from Detrimental Practices

1- Parents or the one legally responsible shall be obliged to provide good education and upbringing for the child.

2- Parents or the one legally responsible and States Parties to the Covenant shall protect the child from practices and traditions which are socially or culturally detrimental or harmful to the health, and from practices which have negative effects on his/her welfare, dignity or growth.

as well as those leading to discrimination between children on basis of sex or other grounds in accordance with the regulations and without prejudice to Islamic Shari'a .

Article Twenty-One

Child Refugees

States Parties to this Covenant shall ensure, as much as possible, that refugee children, or those legally assimilated to this status, enjoy the rights provided for in this Covenant within their national legislation.

Article Twenty-Two

Signing, ratification and or accession to the Covenant

1- The present Covenant shall be open for signature by all Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

2- The present Covenant shall be open for ratification and/or accession by all Member States.

3- The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference

Article Twenty-Three

The Covenant's Entry in force

1- The present Covenant shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference of the twentieth instrument of ratification.

2- For each State acceding to this Covenant, the Covenant shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of accession.

Article Twenty-Four

Implementation Mechanism of the Covenant

1- States Parties to the present Covenant agree to establish an Islamic Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Committee shall be composed of the representatives of all the States Parties to the present Covenant and shall meet every two years, starting from the date of entry into force of this Covenant, at the headquarters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, to examine the progress made in the implementation of this Covenant.

2- The proceedings of the meeting, for which two thirds of the States parties to the present Covenant shall constitute a quorum, shall be governed by the rules of procedure for the meeting of the conferences of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Article Twenty-Five

Reservation, withdrawal and Amendment

1- Member States shall have the right to make reservation on some sections of this Covenant or to withdraw their reservation after notifying the Secretary General.

2- Every Member State shall have the right to withdraw from this Covenant whenever they so wish. The withdrawal shall become effective on the thirtieth day following the Secretary General's receipt of the notice.

3- Any state party may present a request to amend this Covenant through a written notice; the amendment will only enter into force with the approval of two-thirds of the OIC Member States.

Article Twenty -Six

Official Languages

The present Covenant has been done in the Arabic, English, and French languages, all of which are equally authentic.

Annex XI

Resolutions on organizational matters

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Resolution No. 1/32-ORG
On
Requests for OIC Observer Status or Full Membership

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Recalling also the relevant Resolutions adopted by Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences, latest of which Resolution No. 2/7-ORG (IS) on the regulation governing Observer status of the Organization of the Islamic Conference adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, and also Resolutions No. 1/25-ORG and No. 67/27-P on the procedures for full membership at the OIC, adopted by the 25th and 27th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference contained in Document No. OIC/ICFM-32/2005/ORG/SG.REP.1;

Convinced that promotion of Islamic causes and creation of greater harmony and understanding between the OIC and non member states and international and regional organizations is an aspired goal, and that establishing a global partnership for dialogue may be given consideration by OIC;

Having taken cognizance of the growing number of applications for observer status or full membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

1- **Decides** to refer the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Review of the Rules of Observer Status at the OIC back to the said Group for reconsideration.

2- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the thirty-third session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 2/32-ORG On Candidacies presented by Member States For Posts in International Organizations

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Aware of the importance of representation of Islamic States in various international positions;

Having considered the candidacies presented by Member States in this regard;

Decides to support the following candidacies:

1- **Candidacy of the State of Qatar** for non-permanent membership in the UN Security Council for 2006/2007 at the elections to be held on the sidelines of the Sixtieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in 2005.

2- **Candidacy of the State of Qatar** for membership in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at the elections to be held during the resumed organizational session of the Economic and Social Council, in April 2006.

3- **Candidacy of the State of Qatar** for membership in the Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the elections to be held during the 33rd UNESCO General Conference, in October 2005.

4- **Candidacy of Ambassador Boualam Bouqataya (Peoples' Democratic Republic of Algeria)** to the position of judge at the International Court on the Law of the Sea, during the election to be held in June 2005.

5- **Candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia** for membership of the Executive Council of the International Labour Organization as an alternate member for the period 2005 – 2008.

6- **Candidacy of Dr Abdelfattah Omar (Republic of Tunisia)** to the position of judge at the International Court of Justice.

7- **Candidature of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the membership of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),** for which elections are to be held during the 33rd UNESCO General Assembly in October 2005.

Resolution No. 3/32-ORG
On
Support of the Secretary General's OIC Reform Plan

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter;

Affirming the need for the Organization of the Islamic Conference to assume a more effective and dynamic role to achieve the objectives for which it was founded, and to promote solidarity and cooperation between OIC Member States;

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the OIC Commission on Eminent Persons and the report of Accenture on *The re-structuring of the General Secretariat;*

Taking into account the statements by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OIC Member States and the Secretary General on the review and development of work mechanisms in the Organization of the Islamic Conference in an effort to achieve efficiency, rationalize work in the OIC, reorganize its administrations, and improve the level of its performance:

1. **Decides** to reinvigorate the open-ended intergovernmental group of experts established by the 8th Islamic Summit and reaffirmed by the 9th and 10th Summits of the OIC to review the Organization's Charter and Statutes and the General Secretariat's Rules of procedure and the various committees and, if necessary, to form specialized ad-hoc groups.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 4/32-ORG
On
Admission of the Russian Federation to OIC Observer Membership

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005),

Having taken cognizance of the Russian Federation's keenness to develop its cooperative relations with the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Cognizant of the geostrategic importance of the Russian Federation, its international role and its supportive stand vis-à-vis the causes of the Islamic countries;

Having considered the Russian Federation's request to be granted observer status with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and its reiterated request in this connection;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report as reflected in Doc. No. OIC/ICFM/32/2005/ORG/SG-REP.1;

Taking into consideration the report of the governmental expert group on the review of admission to the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which report the Conference has referred back to the expert group, once again, for further study:

1. **Decides** unanimously and on exceptional basis, to grant the Russian Federation Observer status with the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to implement the present resolution.

Annex XII

Resolutions on Dawa activities

Contents

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/32-DW/Final
ON
DAWA ACTIVITIES AND THE REACTIVATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION OF JOINT ISLAMIC ACTION

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1425H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, particularly the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference,

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Recalling Resolution 1/31-C on Dawa Activities, adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which was held in Istanbul from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the subject;

1. **Emphasizes** the importance of developing a mechanism for the admission of Islamic organizations into the Committee for the Coordination of Joint Islamic Action that meet appropriate membership criteria.

2. **Enjoins all** Islamic organizations to coordinate with the Coordinating Committee of the Joint Islamic Action in order to promote solidarity and join efforts in advocating Islamic causes.

3. **Expresses** its thanks to the World Islamic League for hosting the 13th Session of the Committee for Coordination of Joint Islamic Action, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah from 19 to 21 May 2003. It also extends thanks to the World Islamic Call Society for hosting the 14th Session of the Coordination Committee held in Tripoli from 24 to 29 Rabiul Thani 1425H (4-6 June 2005).

4. **Endorses** the recommendations issued by the 14th Session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Coordination Committee on Joint Islamic Action in the field of Dawa held in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 4-6 June, 2005.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/32-DW-Final
ON
THE STRATEGY FOR JOINT ISLAMIC ACTION IN THE FIELD OF DAWA AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Conferences particularly the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference,

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Recalling the Dakar Declaration issued by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference pledging "the commitment of the leaders of the Islamic Ummah to providing the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the required resources in order to support and coordinate Islamic Dawa efforts and to improve educational curricula and training programmes as well as to disseminate the teachings of Islam throughout the world, within the framework of cooperation among States and of respecting their sovereignty in order to instill the lofty values of Islam",

Inspired by the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences,

Recalling Resolution No. 32/21-C adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) approving the development of an Islamic Dawa Strategy in keeping with the provisions of the Cultural Strategy Document approved by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the previous phases of the Strategy for Islamic Dawa and its Implementation Mechanism, recommends the following:

1. **Requests** Member States to take the necessary steps to incorporate the Strategy on Joint Islamic Action in the Field of Dawa approved by the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers into their national policies in the educational, information, Islamic Dawa and other fields as a methodology to be followed in Joint Islamic Action.

2. **Urges** Member States to support the Plan of the Strategy and endeavor to implement the Strategy for the Islamic World.

3. **Invites** the Secretary-General to establish direct contacts with the Ministers of Awqaf in the Member States to urge them to take advantage of the Strategy and circulate it to Imams of Mosques and leaders of Islamic centers affiliated to the Ministries of Awqaf in the Member States.

4. **Appeals** to the Member States to coordinate the efforts of Islamic Dawa through the Ministers of Awqaf in order to implement the Strategy on Joint Islamic Action in the Field of Dawa.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/32-DW/Final
ON
CONSIDERING THE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE ISLAMIC UMMAH IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1425H (28-30 June 2005);

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Conferences, particularly the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference, which "Commissions the Experts Group to continue to finalize the examination of challenges that face the Islamic Ummah in the Twenty first Century by taking further practical steps to confront these challenges and counteract any negative propaganda, and to correct any misunderstanding and promote the true image of Islam";

Recalling Resolution 3/31-C, adopted by the 31st ICFM, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani 1425H (14-16 June 2004) on the examination of the challenges facing the Islamic Ummah in the 21st century;

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the matter; recommends the following:

1. **Emphasizes** the need to continue to examine the challenges facing the Islamic Ummah and of ways to confront them whilst calling on assistance from a number of experts in economics, education, information and other fields.

2. **Recommends** the Experts Group to consider in particular such issues as globalization, ideological, and psychological challenges, as well as modernity, secularism, culture, and education.

3. **Calls on the Committee** to expand the scope of civilizational discourse addressed to the various groups of the Islamic Ummah so as to increase their awareness of the responsibility incumbent upon them in facing the challenges ahead, finding possible solutions, and empowering the Islamic Ummah to fulfill its civilizational role.

4. **Expresses thanks** to the Islamic institutions that have hosted the meetings of the Group of Experts charged to examine the challenges facing the Muslim Ummah in the 21st Century; and urges the other Islamic institutions to host the meetings of the Experts Committee in order to devise a working method to counter the renewable challenges facing the Islamic Ummah, which require constant flexibility and awareness.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the issue and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/32-DW/Final
ON
DAWA ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF PILGRIMS OF MAKKAH HOLY MOSQUE ABOUT THE RITES OF PILGRIMAGE (HAJJ) AND WORSHIP

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005);

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the Casablanca Declaration issued by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also the Resolution No. 37/8-C(I.S.) and Resolution No. 40/30-C on the reactivation of Islamic Da'awa and activities of the Coordination Committee of Joint Islamic Action issued respectively, by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference held in Tehran from 9-11 December 1997, and the Thirty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999, inviting the Centres of Islamic Culture and Centres of Da'awa to promote the awareness of the pilgrims of the Holy Mosque about the rituals of pilgrimage and worship on their arrival in the Holy Places for performing Hajj;

Recalling the Resolution No. 30/29-C issued by the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also the Resolution adopted by the relevant Islamic Conferences;

Recommends the following:

1. **Invites** Islamic Cultural and Da'awa Centres to educate pilgrims about rituals and practices prior to their arrival in the Holy Places to perform the Hajj duty.

2. **Expresses** appreciation to Member States which educate the pilgrims of the Holy Mosque about the rituals of Hajj, and invites Member States to create awareness to their pilgrims prior to their arrival in the Holy Places, through the concerned quarters.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/32-DW/Final
ON THE
DAWA ACTIVITIES FOR HOLDING MORE SYMPOSIA ON PROJECTING THE REAL CIVILIZATIONAL IMAGE OF ISLAM IN THE WORLD

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad Ul-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June, 2005);

Referring to the provision of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the Casablanca Declaration issued by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also the Resolution adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences on the reactivation of Islamic Dawa (Call) and invigoration of the Committee for the Coordination of Joint Islamic Action, entrusting the Secretary General of the Organization to work for holding more symposia on the Islamic Culture and call;

Recalling also Resolution No. 30/29-C adopted by the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences on holding more symposia on Islamic Culture and Call, especially after it has been established that previous symposia were effective in projecting the real civilizational image of Islam and confronting the blaspehomous attempts launched against Islam and Islamic civilization;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on these symposia, recommends the following:

1. **Calls** for holding further symposia on the Islamic Culture and Dawa, and Islamic Civilization, in coordination with the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

2. **Supports and takes note** of the RESOLUTIONS issued by the international symposium held in Toronto (Canada) from 28 to 30 May 2004 on "Islam in Canada: Civilizational Dimensions and Human Relations" to redress the civilizational image of Islam in the outside world.

3. **Expresses** thanks to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the World Islamic Call Society, the World Islamic Charitable Organization, the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Waqf, Dawa and religious guidance of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Islamic Associations for their valuable material assistance to the Islamic symposia held by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the matter and report thereon to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.